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chess mate

Pravin Thipsay

Dibyendu Barua

(Our two new International Masters)

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Symbols Used.

± White is better

∓ Black is better

△ Idea, threat.

FOR CHESS LOVERS

This inaugural issue is mailed to most of you in the hope that you will be subscribing to Chess Mate. We hope that this copy will be the First copy of your half yearly or annual subscription. Many of you have sent your subscriptions even before this went to print and we thank you.

Chess Mate would entertain, instruct and inform players of all categories. It would endeavour to present chess news from all over the world at a fast pace. The year 1983 is the year of the Candidates Matches. You will want to know all about them and also about the other important chess happenings throughout the world. You can depend on us. Chess Mate would also carry important theorectical articles on the opening and end game besides annotated GM games.

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Editor.

New International Masters

Pravin Thipsay (23) and Dibyendu Barua (16) who appear on our cover page have obtained their last International Master norms in last month's Bhilwara GM Tournament (report will appear next month). With these 2 new IMs, India now has 6 International Masters.

Note: Due to machine trouble in the printing press the letter 'h' has occasionally disappeared leaving blanks.

Hony. Editor: Manuel Aaron; *Screening Editor*: S. V. Natarajan
Publisher: Anand Aaron.

THE 1982 OLYMPIAD

The Chess Olympiad which is held once every 2 years is FIDE's most glamorous competition because countries, whether weak or strong gather from all over the world. The 1982 Olympiad in Luzern, Switzerland was the 25th in the FIDE series and attracted 91 countries in the men's section and 45 in the women's section.

The USSR teams started as favourites in both sections and they won the gold medals deservingly. Their men's team was Karpov, Kasparov, Polugaevsky, Belyavsky, Tal and Yusupov. Their women's team was: Chiburdanitze, Alexandria, Gaprindashivili and Ioseliani.

By the end of the 8th round the USSR men's team led with 22.5 points. One point behind them were USA and England, who in turn were half a point ahead of Canada and Rumania.

In the 9th round England was wiped out 3.5-.5 by the USSR. Much was expected of England with so much of activities and title achievements in the last few years. On the 8th table(!) India lost 1-3 to Cuba. As the USA beat Canada 2.5-1.5, the USSR lead stretched to 2 full points.

The 10th round brought hosts Switzerland, with Korchnoy on top board, to battle the mighty USSR team. Hours ahead of the start the spectators had ensured themselves of seats and the whole of Switzerland was agog. But it was a catastrophe for the hosts as USSR, beat them 4-0! On top board Karpov was rested and Kasparov did the work efficiently, defeating Korchnoy in good style as you will see lower down. The USSR widened the gap to 4 points as USA drew Yugoslavia 2-2. But the most surprising thing happened to the Dutch who were defeated 4-0 by England!

In round 11, USSR won once again with a 4-0 score, this time against Argentina. USSR, on 34 were followed by Czechoslovakia on 28.5 and England, USA on 28. The destination of the gold medal was now beyond doubt. The interest switched to silver and bronze.

In round 12, USSR relented and beat Rumania only 3.5-.5. Czechoslovakia defeated England 2.5-1.5 in an important match for the medals.

In the penultimate round USSR could have been shocked 1-3 by Sweden but the Soviets won 2.5-1.5 anyway. IM Schneider had a 3-move win against Tal. Kasparov stood behind Schneider and saw it. Tal had seen it. The spectators had also seen it. But Schneider had not, and that is very important! With this, the USSR had won the Olympiad with one round to spare as they had 40 points to Czechoslovakia's 33.5. Behind them came USA 33, Yugoslavia 32, Denmark and Hungary 31 etc.

India did well and came to the 8th board only to lose .5-3.5 to W. Germany.

In the last round Denmark took 1.5 points off USSR who played without Karpov and Kasparov. So, USSR finished way ahead of silver medalist Czechoslovakia. The top 10 standings:

1. USSR 42.5/56; 2. Czechoslovakia 36; 3. USA 35.5; 4. Yugoslavia 35; 5-6. Hungary, Bulgaria 33.5; 7. Poland 33; 8-9. Denmark,

Cuba 32.5; 10-14. England, Argentina, Romania, Israel and Austria 32. ..etc. 91 countries.

India scored 28.5 points to finish in a tie for 42nd to 45th places with Italy, Singapore and Uruguay. Our team was Pravin-Thipsay, Ravi Sekhar, R. Nagendra, Anil Kumar, Rafiq Khan and T. N. Parameswaran.

The Ladies Section

In the women's section each match is played on 3 boards only (compared to 4 for men). By the 8th round USSR had taken a 2 point lead over Rumania.

A game from the 8th round:

R. Jhadilkar — Anson (Wales) (Ruy Lopez) C84

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 Nf6 5. d4 exd4 6. 0-0 Be7 7. Re1 b5 8. e5 Nd5 9. c4 bxc4 10. Nxd4 Nxd4 11. Qxd4 Nb6 12. Bc2 Bb7 13. Qg4 g6 14. Bh6 Bf8 15. Bg5 Be7 16. Bd2 h5 17. Qh3 Nd5 18. Be4 Bg5 19. Qg3 Bxd2 20. Nxd2 Qe7 21. Qf3 Qe6 22. Nxc4 0-0-0 23. Red1 c6 24. Nd6 Kc7 25. Nxb7 Kxb7 26. Rxd5 1-0.

In the 9th round Sweden beat Bulgaria 2.5-.5 with Pia Cramling defeating WGM Lemachko on top board.

Cramling—Lemachko (Ruy Lopez)

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 Nf6 5. d3 d6 6. c3 Be7 7. 0-0 0-0 8. Re1 Bg4 9. Nbd2 b5 10. Bc2 d5 11. h3 Bh5 12. Qe2 d4 13. Nf1 dxc3 14. bxc3 b4 15. Ba4 Bxf3 16. Qxf3 Qd6 17. d4 bxc3 18. Bxc6 Qxc6 19. dxe5 Nd7 20. Bf4 Ba3 21. Ne3 Bb2 22. Rad1 Nb6 23. Nf5 Kh8 24. Qg3 Qg6 25. Qd3 Qe6 26. a3 a5 27. Qg3 Qg6 28. Qd3 Bxa3 29. Re3 Bb2 30. Rg3 Qc6 31. Bc1 Rg8 32. Ne7 Qc4 33. Nxg8 Qxd3 34. Rgxd3 Rxg8 35. Bxb2 cxb2 36. Rb1 h6 37. Rxb2 Ra8 38. Rc2 Ra7 39. Rdc3 Na8 40. Ra3 a4 41. f4 Kg8 42. Kf2 Kf8 43. Ke3 Ke7 44. Kd4 Nb6 45. Kc5 Kd7 46. Rd2 Kc8 47. Rd4 Kb7 48. Rd8 Ra5 49. Kb4 Ka6 50. Rc3 Rb5 51. Ka3 c5 52. Rf8 Rb4 53. Rxf7 Rxe4 54. Rxc5 Nc4 55. Rxc4 Rxc4 56. f5 Re4 57. e6 g6 58. g4 gxf5 59. gxf5 Kb5 60. Rb7 Kc6 61. Rb8 Kd6 62. f6 Re3 63. Kxa4 Re4 64. Kb3 1-0.

In round 10, USSR increased their lead to 3.5 points. In this round our women defeated Holland 2-1! Here are 2 games from this round.

An (China)—Porubszky (Hun) (Modern Benoni) A67

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 c5 3. d5 e6 4. Nc3 exd5 5. cxd5 d6 6. e4 g6 7. f4 Bg7 8. Bb5 Nfd7 9. Bd3 0-0 10. Nf3 Na6 11. 0-0 Nc7 12. a4 a6 13. Kh1 Rb8 14. Qe2 Nf6 15. f5 Nd7 16. Bg5 Bf6 17. Bh6 Re8 18. Qf2 b5 19. e5 Bxe5 20. fxg6 hxg6 21. Bg5 Bf6 22. Qh4 Bxg5 23. Nxg5 Nf6 24. Qh6 Qe7 25. Bxg6 fxg6 26. Qxg6 Qg7 27. Qxf6 Qxf6 28. Rxf6 b4 29. Nce4 Nxd5 30. Rg6 Kh8 31. Rf1 Bb7 32. Nxd6 1-0.

Cramling (Swe) — Ejenska (Pol) (Sicilian Defence)

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 e6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 d6 6. f4 Nc6 7. Be3 e5 8. Nxc6 bxc6 9. f5 Qa5 10. Qf3 d5 11. Bd2 Bb4 12. exd5 cxd5 13. Bb5 Ke7 14. Qe2 Qc7 15. a3 Ba5 16. 0-0-0 Rd8 17. Rhe1 e4 18. g4 a6 19. g5 axb5 20. gxf6 gxf6 21. Nxe4 Bxd2 22. Qxd2 dxe4 23. Rxe4 Be6 24. Qb4 Rd6 25. fxe6 fxe6 26. Rg4 1-0.

In round 11, India drew France 1.5-1.5 to score 18.5 and tie for 9th place. But in round 12, USSR beat India 3-0.

In round 13, USSR was assured of gold and Rumania of silver. The interest now was in bronze. Here is a nice Chinese victory from this round.

Liu (PRC) — Guggenberger (Col) (Ruy Lopez) C78

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 Nf6 5. 0-0 b5 6. Bb3 Be7 7. Re1 0-0 8. c3 d6 9. h3 Na5 10. Bc2 c5 11. d4 Qc7 12. Nbd2 Nc6 13. d5 Nd8 14. Nf1 Ne8 15. a4 Rb8 16. axb5 axb5 17. g4 g6 18. Ng3 Ng7 19. Bh6 f6 20. Qd2 Nf7 21. Be3 Bd7 22. Kh2 Ra8 23. Rab1 Qc8 24. Rg1 Kh8 25. Rg2 f5 26. exf5 gxf5 27. gxf5 Nxf5 28. Qd3 Nd8 29. Rbg1 Nb7 30. Bh6 c4 31. Nxf5 Bxf5 32. Bxf8 1-0.

The last round was good for India. Our girls shattered the Polish dreams of the bronze medal with a 2-1 victory.

Szmacinska (Pol) — V. Khadilkar (Ind) (Grunfeld Defence) D90

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 d5 4. Nf3 Bg7 5. cxd5 Nxd5 6. e4 Nxc3 7. bxc3 c5 8. Rb1 Qa5 9. Rb5 Qxc3 10. Bd2 Qa3 11. Rxc5 0-0 12. Qb3 Qxb3 13. axb3 Nc6 14. d5 Nd4 15. Nxd4 Bxd4 16. Rc4 Bb6 17. Bd3 e6 18. d6 e5 19. Ke2 Be6 20. Rb4 Rfd8 21. Ra1 Rxd6 22. Bc3 f6 23. g3 Bg4 24. f3 Bxf3 25. Kxf3 Rxd3 26. Kg2 Rc8 27. Be1 Rc2 28. Kh3 Bg1 29. Bd2 R3xd2 30. Rxg1 Rxh2 31. Kg4 Rcf2 0-1.

Top placings in the womens section:

1. USSR 33; 2. Rumania 30; 3. Hungary 26; 4. Poland 25.5; 5-6. W. Germany, P. R. China 24.5; 7. Sweden 24; 8-9. Holland, **India 23.5**; Our team was Rohini, Jayshree, Vasanti Khadilkars and Bhagyashree Sathe.

Now for some games from the open section.

Ftasnic (Czec) — Ree (Nld) (Queens Gambit Declined D-64)

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 d5 4. Bg5 Be7 5. Nc3 0-0 6. e3 Nbd7 7. Rc1 c6 8. Qc2 Ne4 9. Bxe7 Qxe7 10. Nxe4 dxe4 11. Qxe4 Qb4 12. Nd2 Qxb2 13. Rb1 Qxa2 (A serious blunder. Better is 13. . .Qa3 14. Qc2 e4 15. Bd3 ed4 16. Bh7 Kh8 17. 0-0 Qd6 18. Bf5 Nc5 19. ed4 Qd4 as in Alekhine—Van den Bosch, Amsterdam 1936) **14. Bd3 g6** (14. . .Nf6 15. Qh4 with advantage) **15. h4 Qa5 16. h5 Qf5 17. hxg6! Qxg6** (17. . .Qe4 18. gf7 Rf7 19. Ne4 with advantage, or if 17. . .fg6 18. Qh4 Qf7 19. Nf3 with a strong attack) **18. Qh4!! Qxd3 19. Rb3 Qc2** (If 19. . .Qg6 20. e4 wins) **20. e4 Re8 21. Qg5** (21. . .Kf8 22. Rh7 and 23. Rh8 mate. Or if 21. . .Kh1 22. Rh7 Kh7 23. Rh3 mate) 1-0.

Kasparov (USSR) — Nunn (Eng) (Modern Benoni)

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 c5 4. d5 exd5 5. cxd5 d6 6. e4 g6 7. f4 Bg7 8. Bb5 Nfd7 9. a4 Na6 10. Nf3 Nb4 (Better was 10. . .Nc7 11. 0-0 Nxo5 12. axb5 0-0. As a rule the black knight is ineffectively placed at b4 though it is practically unassailable there. The reason is that it has no influence over the king side where white starts operations immediately.) **11. 0-0 a6 12. Bxd7 Bxd7 13. f5 0-0** (If 13. . .gf 14. Bg5 f6 15. Bf4+) **14. Bg5 f6 15. Bf4 gxf5 16. Bxd6 Bxa4 17. Rxa4 Qxd6 18. Nh4! fxe4 19. Nf5 Qd7 20. Nxe4 Kh8** (If 20. . .Nxd5? 21. Qxd5 Qxd5 22. Ne7 wins) **21. Nxc5 1-0.** (for if 21. . .Nxd5 22. Rd4 wins or if 22. . .Qxd5 23. Qxd5 Nxd5 24. Ne6)

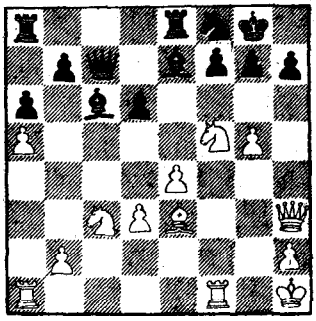
Belyavsky (USSR) — Stean (Eng) (Sicilian poisoned pawn varient)

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4

4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 a6 6. Bg5 e6 7. f4 Qb6 8. Qd2 Qxb2 9. Nb3 Nbd7 10. Bd3 b5 11. 0-0 Nc5? (This leads to immediate defeat as it blocks the square c5 for the black Q and opens the 'd' file for the white Q. Better was 11. . . b4) **12. Nxc5 dxc5 13. Bxf6 gxf6 14. Rab1 Qa3 15. Nxb5! 1-0** (for if 15. . .axb5 16. Bxb5 Ke7 17. Rfd1 and black cannot present both Q 8 and Qd6)

Kindermann(W.Ger) - Foisor(Rum) (Sicilian Scheveningen) B85

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 e6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 d6 6. Be2 Be7 7. 0-0 0-0 8. f4 a6 9. Kh1 Qc7 10. a4 Rd8 11. Be3 Nc6 12. Bd3 Bd7 (12. . .b6 deserved attention) **13. Qf3 Nb4 14. a5 Rdc8** (A better plan here was 14. . .g6. The trouble with black's plan of . .Nb4xd3 is that it leaves the white knight at d4 unchallenged.) **15. g4 Nxd3 16. cxd3 Bc6 17. g5 Nd7 18. Qh3 Nf8 19. f5 exf5** (Better was 19. . .e5 and if now a) 20. f6 ed4 21. Bxd4 Ne6! or, if b) 20. g6 ed4 21. Bxd4 f6!) **20. Nxf5 Re8**



21. Nxg7! Kxg7 22. Bd4 Kg8 23. Qh6 Ne6 24. Rxf7! Kxf7 25. Rf1 1-0.
(For if 25. . .Kg8 26. g6 mates.

The next game is an entertaining sacrificial attack carried out by Norwegian teenager Simen Agdestein against a Venezuelan International master.

Palacios (Ven) — Agdestein (Nor) (Larsen Opening) A01

1. Nf3 Nf6 2. b3 g6 3. Bb2 Bg7 4. c4 0-0 5. e3 d6 6. Be2 c6 7. d3 e5 8. Nbd2 Nbd7 9. Qc2 Ne8 10. 0-0 f5 11. b4 g5 12. Rfd1 h5 13. d4 e4 14. Ne1 Ndf6 15. d5 cxd5 16. cxd5 Bh6 17. Qb3 f4 18. Nc2 Qe7 19. Nd4 h4 20. Rac1 Ng7 21. Rc3 h3 22. exf4 gxf4 23. Rxh3 Bxh3 24. Qxh3 f3! 25. Qxh6 Ng4 26. Qg6 fxe2 27. Re1 e3! 0-1.

Korchnoy (Swi) — Kasparov (USSR) (Benoni)

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. g3 Bg7 4. Bg2 c5 5. d5 d6 6. Nc3 0-0 7. Nf3 e6 8. 0-0 exd5 9. cxd5 a6 10. a4 Re8 11. Nd2 Nbd7 12. h3 Rb8 13. Nc4 Ne5 14. Na3 Nh5 (A move that announces his intentions of king-side play. White has effectively stifled blacks Queen-side aspirations but at the cost of putting a knight at a3.) **15. e4 Rf8 16. Kh2 f5! 17. f4 b5!** (This turns the game from a positional course into a tactical p . . Y u will n te that almost every black piece is ideally positioned for maximum effect.) **18. axb5** If 18. fxe5 Bxe5 19. ab ab 20. Naxb5 (20. Bf4 Bxf4 21. gxf4 b4!) 20. . .Bxg3 21. Kg1 f4 to be followed by . Qh4 **18. . .axb5 19. Naxb5 fxe4 20. Bxe4 Bd7! 21. Qe2** If 21. Nxd6 e7 22. fxe5 xe5 23. Nc4 Qxg3 24. Kh1 Qxh3 25. Kg1 Rxf1 26. Qxf1 Bd4 wins. **21. . .Qb6 22. Na3 Rbe8 23. Bd** If . . . 5 Bxe5 24. Rxf8 Rxf8 25. Nc4 Bxg3! 26. Kg2 Qd8 with the terrible threat of 27. . Qh5 winning. **23. . .Qxb2 24. fxe5** White cannot trap the queen with 24. Rfb1? because of 24. . .Nf3! 25. Qxf3 Qxd2 winning. The

black pieces are acting in a concerted manner and at peak efficiency. **24. ..Bxe5 25. Nc4 Nxg3! 26. Rxf8 Rxf8 27. Qe1 Nxe4 28. Kg2 Qc2 29. Nxe5** (If 29. Rc1 Qd3 with yet another threat of 30. ..Qxh3) **29. ..Rf2 30. Qxf2** (If 30. Kg1 Rxd2 31. Qxe4 dxe5 32. Qxe5 Qf5 winning) **30. ..Nxf2 31. Ra2 Qf5 32. Nxd7 Nd3 33. Bh6 Qxd7 34. Ra8 Kf7 35. Rh8 Kf6 36. Kf1 Qxh3 0-1.**

Timman (Hol) — Miles (Engl) (Sicilian Dragon: Classical)

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 g6 6. Be2 Bg7 7. 0-0 0-0 8. Nb3 Nbd7 9. Bg5 a6 10. a4 b6 11. f4 Bb7 12. Bf3 b5 13. Qe2 b4 14. Nd1 Qc7 15. Kh1 h6 16. Bh4 e5 17. fxe5 Nxe5 18. Nf2 Rae8 19. Rfe1 g5 20. Bg3 g4 21. Bxg4 Nexg4 22. Nxg4 Nxe4 23. Qd3 f5 24. Nf2 Nxg3 25. Qxg3 Qxc2 26. Nh3 f4 27. Nxf4 Rxe1 28. Rxe1 Rxf4 29. Na5 Be4 0-1.

Ivanov (Canada) — Timman (Nld) (English Opening)

1. Nf3 Nf6 2. c4 c5 3. Nc3 Nc6 4. g3 d5 5. cxd5 Nxd5 6. Nxd5 Qxd5 7. Bg2 g6 8. 0-0 Bg7 9. d3 0-0 10. Be3 Bd7 11. Nd4 Qd6 12. Nxc6 Bxc6 13. Bxc6 Qxc6 14. Rc1 Qe6 15. Rxc5 Qxa2 16. Rb5 b6 (This is a well analysed and frequently played variation in todays chess.) **17. Qa1 Qe6 18. Qa6 Qd7 19. Ra1 h5 20. Rb4 Rfc8 21. Qa4 Qb7 22. h4 Be5 23. Qb3 Rc6 24. d4 Bf6 25. Bf4 a5 26. Rba4 Qa6 27. e4 Rac8** (Black has finally got his rooks into decent working condition but in the process has conceded the centre to white) **28. e5 Bg7 29. d5 Rc2 30. Re4 b5 31. d6 Qb7** (If 31. ..ed 32. ed Rxb7 33. d7 Rd8 34. Re8 Kh7 35. Qxf7) **32. Rae1 a4** (If 32. ..ed 33. ed Rxb2 34. Qd3 wins). **33. Qd3 Rxb2 34. d7 Rd8 35. e6 Bf6 36. Bg5 Rb3 37. exf7 Kf8** (If 37. ..Kxf7 38. Rxe7 Bxe7 39. Rxe7 wins) **38. Qe2 Bxg5 39. Rxe7! Qb6 40. hxg5 Rxg3 41. Kf1 1-0.**

Petursson (Ice) — Birnboim (Isrl) (Grunfeld Defence) D85

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 d5 4. cxd5 Nxd5 5. e4 Nxc3 6. bxc3 Bg7 7. Nf3 c5 8. Rb1 Nc6 9. d5 Ne5 10. Nxe5 Bxe5 11. Bb5 Kf8 12. Bh6 Kg8 13. 0-0 Bxc3 14. Qb3 Bd4 15. Bc4 Qd6 16. Kh1 b6 17. f4 Rb8 18. e5 Qd8 19. f5! Qe8 20. d6 e6 21. fxe6 1-0.

In the following game blacks queen-side pieces get into ineffective squares and the white 'd' pawn advances rapidly down the board. When one is expecting further action with the d7 pawn, white strikes at the enfeebled King-side and black is lost.

Suba (Rumania) — Velikov (Bul)

1. c4 c6 2. e4 d5 3. exd5 cxd5 4. d4 Nf6 5. Nc3 e6 6. Nf3 Nc6 7. Bd3 Be7 8. cxd5 Nxd5 9. 0-0 0-0 10. Re1 Nf6 11. a3 b6 12. Bg5 Bb7 13. Bb1 Re8 14. Qd3 g6 15. Ba2 Rc8 16. Rad1 Nd5 17. Bh6 Nxc3 18. bxc3 Bf8 19. Bxf8 Rxf8 20. c4 Qf6 21. d5 exd5 22. cxd5 Na5 23. Ne5 Rcd8 24. Ng4 Qg7 25. d6 Ba8 26. d7 Nb7 27. Qe3 h5 28. Nh6! Kh7 29. Nxf7 Rxf7 30. Bxf7 Qxf7 31. Qg5 1-0, For if 31. ..Rxd7 32. Rxd7 Qxd7 33. Re7

Ribli (Hun) — Unzicker (W.Ger)

1. c4 Nf6 2. d4 e6 3. g3 d5 4. Bg2 dxc4 5. Nf3 c5 6. 0-0 Nc6 7. Qa4 Bd7 8. Qxc4 Rc8 9. Nc3 b5 10. Qd3 (If 10. Nxb5 Na5 11. Qa4 Qb6) **10. ..cxd4 11. Nxd4 Ne5 12. Qd1 Qb6 13. a4 bxa4 14. Nxa4 Qb8 15. Bf4 Bd6 16. Nc3 Nc4 17. Bxd6 Nxd6 18 Ra6 Qxb2** (Better was 18. ..0-0

and if 19. Nxa6 Bxe6 20. Qxd6 Qxb2 =) **19. Na4 Qb8 20. Nc6 Bxc6 21. Bxc6 Ke7 22. Qa1 Rhd8 23. Rb1 Qc7 24. Qa3 Rb8** (If 24. . . Kf8 25. Rb7 wins the Q) **25. Rxb8 Qxb8 26. Nc5 Rc8 27. Rxa7 Kf8 28. Rb7! 1-0.** If 28. . . Nxb7 29. Nd7 wins the Q

Miles (Eng) — Browne (USA) (English Opening)

1. Nf3 c5 2. c4 Nf6 3. Nc3 e6 4. e3 Nc6 5. d4 d5 6. dxc5 Bxc5 7. a3 a6 8. b4 Ba7 9. Bb2 0-0 10. Rc1 d4 11. exd4 Nxd4 12. c5 Nxf3 13. Qxf3 Bd7 14. Bd3 (If 14. Qxb7? Bxc5! 15. bxc5 Rb8 16. Qxa6? Rxb2 and if now either 17. Bd3 or 17. Be2, 17. . . Bb5! wins) **14. . . Bc6 15. Ne4 Nxe4 16. Bxe4 Qc7 17. 0-0 Rad8** (Black relaxes on achieving equality and falls for a double bishop sacrifice which was made famous by Alekhine 50 years ago! Better was 17. . . Bxe4 18. Qxe4 Rad8 19. Qg4 e5) **18. Bxh7! Kxh7 19. Qh5 Kg8 20. Bxg7! Kxg7 21. Qg5 Kh8 22. Qf6 Kg8 23. Rc4 1-0.**

Lyuboyevic (Yug) — Portisch (Hun) (Najdorf Sicilian)

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 a6 6. Bg5 e6 7. f4 Be7 8. Qf3 Qc7 9. 0-0-0 Nbd7 10. g4 b5 11. Bxf6 Nxf6 12. g5 Nd7 13. f5! Nc5 (If 13. . . . . Bg5? 14. Kb1 Nc5 15. fe6 wins) **14. h4 b4 15. Nce2 e5 16. Nb3 Bb7 17. Ng3 0-0-0 18. Bc4! Nxe4 19. Bd5! Nxg3 20. Qxg3 Kb8 21. Rhe1 Rc8 22. Qg2 Bxd5 23. Rxd5 Qb6 24. Re4 Rc7 25. Qg4! Ka7 26. Rxb4 Qe3 27. Kb1 h5 28. Qd1 Rhc8 29. Qf1** (threat: 30 Qxa6!) **Ka8 30. Ra5 Ra7 31. Qh1! 1-0.**

Sznapik (Pol) — Hort (Cz) (Sicilian Defence)

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 Nc6 6. f4 e5 7. Nf3 Be7 8. Bd3 Qb6 9. Rb1 0-0 10. Qe2 Bg4 11. Be3 Qa5 12. Bd2? Rfe8 13. f5 Qc7 14. Qf2 d5! 15. Ng5 Nd4 16. h3 Bc5 17. Qh4 Bxf5! 18. Rf1 h6 (If 18. . . Bg6? 19. Rf6! gf6 20. Nh7 Bh7 21. Nd5 wins) **19. exf5 e4 20. Bb5 e3! 21. Bxe8 Rxe8 22. Nf3 Nxf5 23. Nb5 exd2 24. Kxd2 Qa5 25. b4 Be3 26. Kd1 Qxb5 27. Qe1 Bf4 28. Qc3 0-1**

Christiansen (US) — Csom (Hun) (QG Declined) D63 D63

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 d5 4. Nc3 Be7 5. Bg5 Nbd7 6. e3 0-0 7. Rc1 a6 8. c5 c6 9. Bd3 b6 10. cxb6 c5 11. 0-0 Bb7 12. Qe2 Re8 13. Bb1 cxd4 14. exd4 Qxb6 15. Rfd1 Rac8 16. Ne5 Nf8 17. Na4 Qa5 18. Nc5 Bxc5 19. dxc5 Ne4 (The only way to stop Bf6 and c6. If 19. . . Rxc5 20. b4! Qxb4 21. Nd3! and 22. Rxc5 wins) **20. Bxe4 dxe4 21. Be3 Red8 22. Nc4 Qb5** (22. . . Qa2? 23. Nd6 Rc7 24. Nb7 Rd1 25. Qd1! Rb7 26. c6 Rc7 27. Bf4 wins) **23. a4! Rxd1 24. Qxd1 Qc6 25. b4 Qc7 26. Qd6 Qc6 27. Qxc6 Bxc6 28. Nd6 Rd8 29. b5 axb5 30. axb5 Rxd6 31. cxd6 Bxb5 32. Rc8 Bd7 33. Rd8 f6 34. Bc5 Kf7 35. Kf1 e5?** (35. . . Bb5 36. Ke1 Nd7 would have given more resistance) **36. Ke1 Bf5 37. Rxf8! 1-0.**

Campora (Arg) — Gutman (Isrl) (Sicilian 4. Qd4) B-53

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Qxd4 Nc6 5. Bb5 Bg4 (Better is 5. . . Bd7 6. Bc6 Bc6 7. c4 Nf6 8. Nc3 g6 9. 0-0 Bg7 10. Qd3 0-0 11. Nd4 Rac8 12. b3 Nfd7 13. Bd2 etc) **6. Nc3 Nf6 7. e5 Bxf3 8. exf6! e5 9. Qe3 Bh5** (9. . . Bg2 10. Rg1 wins) **10. f4 a6** (10. . . gf6 11. Qh3 Bg6 12. f5 wins) **11. Bxc6 bxc6 12. Qh3 g6**

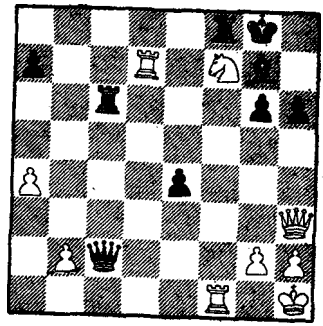
3. g4 Q– – . – g1 d– 15. fxe– Bc5 16. Rg2 0-0 17. Qg3 Rfe8 18. gxh5 Qf5 19. Bf4 d4 20. hxg6 hxg6 21. Ne2 Qxc2 22. Rc1 Bb4 23. Kf2 Qxb2 24. Qd3 Kh7 25. Rcg1 1-0.

Korchnoi (Swi)—Liuboyevic (Yug) (Nimzo - Indian)

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. e3 0-0 5. Bd3 d5 6. Nf3 c5 . 0-0 xc 8. xc4 d 9. a Bxc3 10. bxc3 b6 11. Bd3 Bb7 12. Re1 Ne4 13. c4 Qc7 14. Bb2 Rfd8 15. Qc2 Ndf6 16. Ne5 Rac8 17. f3 Nd6 18. Of2 Nd7 19. d5!? exd5 20. cxd5 Bxd5 21. Ng4 Ne8 22. Qh4 Nf8 23. Rad1 f6? 24. Ba6! Bb3 (Only move. If 24. . .Bb7 25. Bc4 or if 24. . .Rb8 25. Rd5 Rd5 26. Bc4 winning) **25. Rb1 Ng6 26. Qh3 c4 27. Bxc8 Qxc8 28. Rbc1 Qc5 29. Qg3 Nd6 30. Nf2 Nb5 31. Ne4 Qd5 32. Bxf6 Re8 33. Bb2 Od3 34. h4 Qd5 35. Re2 Qf5 36. Rd2 Ne5 37. a4!! Bxa4 38. Rd5 c3 39. Nxc3 Nc7 40. Rxe5 Qxe5 41. Qxe5 Rxe5 42. Nxa4 1-0.**

Schneider (Sweden) — Tal (USSR) (Najdorf - Sicilian) **B-93**

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 a6 6. f4 Qc7 7. Bd3 g6 8. 0-0 Bg7 9. Nf3 Nbd7 10. Kh1 e5 (10. . .b5 11. Qe1 Nc5 12. e5 de5 13. fe5 Nfd7 is unclear) **11. Qe1 b5 12. fxe5 dxe5 13. Qh4 h6 14. a4 b4 15. Nd5 Nxd5 16. exd5 Bb7 17. Bd2 Bxd5 18. Bxb4 Nc5 19. Rad1 Be6 20. Be4 Rc8 21. Bd5 0-0 22. Bxe6 fxe6 23. Bxc5 Qxc5 24. Qg4 Kh7 25. Qxe6 Rc6 26. Qh3 Qxc2 27. Rd7 e4 28. Ng5 Kh8 29. Nf7 Kg8**



30. g3? (30. Qh6! wins, for if 30. . .Bh6 31. Nh6 Kh8 32. Rf8 mate, or if 30. . .Rxf7 31. Rd8! mates in two. Or if, 30. . .Rf6 31. Qh8!! Bxh8 32. Nh6 mate!) **30. . .h5 31. Ng5 Qxb2 32. Ne6 Rxf1 33. Qxf1 Bf6 34. Rd8 Kf7 35. Ng5? Ke7! 36. Nxe4 Kxd8 0-1.**

McKay — Skembris (Q. G. Declined) D-61

1. Nf3 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 d5 4. d4 Be7 5. Bg5 Nbd7 6. Qc2 0-0 7. e3 a6 (7. . .c5 8. 0-0-0 Qa5 9. Kb1 h6 10. Bf6 Nf6 11. Ne5 cd4 12. ed4 Bb4=) **8. cxd5 exd5 9. 0-0-0 c6** (Better was 9. . .Re8 10. Bd3 Nf8 giving white only a small advantage) **10. Bd3 Re8 11 g4 Nf8 12. Bxf6 Bxf6 13. Rdg1 a5 14. h4 a4 15. g5 Be7 16. h5 Bd6? 17. Bxh7! Nxh7 18. g6 Qf6** (18. . .Nf6 19. gf7 Kf7 20. Qg6 mates) **19. h6 fxg6 20. Rxg6 Qxf3 21. Rxg7 Kf8 22. Qxh7 1-0.**

Fries Nielsen (Den) — Hoch (Nor) Giuoco Piano (C-54)

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Bc5 4. c3 Nf6 5. d4 exd4 6. cxd4 Bb4 7. Bd2 Bxd2 8. Nbxd2 d5 9. exd5 Nxd5 10. 0-0 0-0 11. Rc1 Nb6 12. Bb3 Bg4 13. h3 Bh5 14. Rc5 Bg6 15. Nc4 Be4 (15. . .Nc4 16. Bc4 Qd6 and black was better as in Minic - Portisch, Halle 1967) **16. Ng5 Bg6 17. f4! Qf6 18. Ne5 Rad8 19. f5 Qxg5 20. fxg6 Nxe5 21. gxf7 Kh8**

22. Rxe5 Qh4 23. Kh2 g6 24. g4 c6 25. d5 Qh6 26. d6 Qg7 27. Re7 Qxb2 28. Kh1 c5 29. d7 Kg7 30. Be6 Qc3 31. Rf3 Qd4 32. Qxd4 cxd4 33. g5 h6 34. h4 Na4 35. Re8 Nc5

(35. ..hg5 36. Rd8 Rd8 37. f8 Q Rxf8 38. Rf8 wins) **36. gxh6 1-0.**

Mestel (Eng) — Ivanovic (Yug)
Sicilian Defence (B-83)

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 d6 6. Be2 e6 7. 0-0 Be7 8. f4 0-0 9. Kh1 Nxd4 10. Qxd4 a6 11. a4 b6 12. Be3 Bb7 13. Rad1 Qc7 14. Bf3 Rab8 15. f5 Rfe8 16. Qd3 Rbd8 17. Bf4 Qc8? 18. fxe6 fxe6 19. Qe3 b5 (19. ..Qc5!?) **20. axb5 axb5 21. Nxb5 e5 22. Bg5 d5 23. Bxf6 Bxf6 24. Qb3! Kh8 25. exd5 e4 26. Be2 e3 27. c4 Re4 28. Qd3 Re5 29. Rf3 Qc5 30. Rh3 h6 31. Qg6 Rg5 32. Rxh6! Kg8 33. Qh7 Kf8 34. Rxf6 gxf6 35. Qxb7 Rg7 36. Qc6 Qe7 37. Nd4 Kg8 38. Nf5 Qd7 39. Nxg7 1-0**

Karpov — Portisch
(Petroff Defence) (C-42)

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. Nxe5 d6 4. Nf3 Nxe4 5. d4 d5 6. Bd3 Nc6 7. 0-0 Be7 8. Re1 Bf5 9. c4 Nb4 10. Bf1 0-0 (If 10. ..dc to follow up with 11. ..c6 and play against white's isolated d4 pawn, then comes 11. Bxc4 c6 12. Qb3 0-0 13. Nc3 Nxc3 14. bc3 Nd5 15. Qxb7+) **11. a3 Nc6 12. cxd5 Qxd5 13. Nc3 Nxc3 14. bxc3 Bg6 15. c4 Qd7 16. d5 Bf6 17. Ra2 Na5 18. Bf4 Rfe8 19. Rae2 Rec8** (whites pieces have developed harmoniously and he also has control over the important central squares. After 19. ..Rxe2 20. Qxe2 white dominates) **20. Ne5 Qf5 21. Bd2!** (This gives a winning advantage to white) **21. ..Nxc4?** (if 21. ..b6 then white proceeds as in the game.) **22. g4! Nxe5 23. gxf5 Nf3 24. Kg2 Bh5 25. Qa4 Nh4 26. Kh3 Bxe2 27. Bxe2 1-0.**

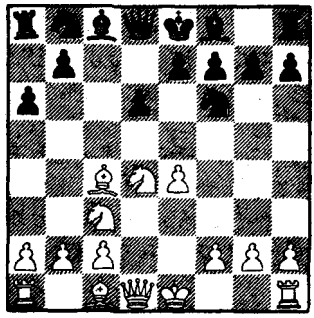
NAJDORF SICILIAN: 6 Bc4

—E. Glek

(Translated from Schachmatny Bulletin 5/82 by your editor)

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cd 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 a6 6. Bc4

In this article the material connected with the move 6. Bc4 in the Najdorf system as played in recent tournaments is generalised. We must remember that Fischer played it time and again with success. In 6/1974 of Schachmatny Bulletin Boleslavsky and in 8/1974 Lepeshkin analysed this line in detail. In the last few years practice has shown that a number of evaluations need essential corrections. In this article the recommendations made by theoreticians is given from the experiences of latest tournaments.



6. ..e6 7. Bb3

Also 7. a3 is played. Ermenkov - Portisch (Skara 1980) went:

7. a3 Be7 8. Ba2 0-0 9. f4 b5 10. f5 e5 11. Nde2 Bb7 12. Ng3 Nbd7 13. Bg5 Rc8 14. 0-0 Rxc3 15. bc Nxe4 16. Nxe4 Bxe4 17. Bxe7 Qxe7 18. c4 Rc8 19. Qe2 Nf6 20. Rac1 h5!∓. It must be noted that generally, the earlier popular plan of f2-f4-f5 gives black good possibilities of counter play.

It is interesting to note how A. Petrushin treats this variation.

Petrushin — Pigusov (Rostov-on-Don, 1981: 9. 0-0 Nc6 10. Be3 Nxd4 11. Bxd4 b5 12. f4 Bb7 13. Qd3 Rc8 14. Rad1 with a small advantage.

Petrushin — Psachis (Kazan, 1980): 9. ..b5 10. Qf3 Bb7?! 11. Qg3 Nxe4 12. Nxe4 Bxe4 13. Bxe6±

Petrushin — Palatnik (Krasnodar 1980) : 10. ..Qb6! 11. Be3 Qb7 12. Rfe1 Re8? 13. Rad1 Nbd7 14. Qg3 Nc5 15. f3?! Na4=

Lepeshkin recommended in 1980: 15. Bh6 (instead of 15. f3) 15. ..Bf8 16. e5 with initiative. I suggest 12. ..Nbd7 instead of 12. ..Re8? with good play for black.

Kuzmin favours 7. a4!? The following 2 games are of interest.

Kuzmin — Ftasnik (Dortmund, 1980) : 7. ..Nc6 8. 0-0 Be7 9. Be3 0-0 10. Kh1 Qc7 11. Qe2 Ne5? 12. Bb3 Neg4 13. f4 Nxe3 14. Qxe3 Qc5 15. Qd3 Bd7 16. Rad1 Rad8 17. Qe2 Bc8 (necessary was 17. ..g6) 18. f5! with a strong attack.

Kuzmin — Pigusov (Krasnoyarsk, 1980) : 7. ..b6 8. 0-0 Be7 9. Bb3 0-0 10. f4 Bb7 11. f5 e5 12. Nde2 b5 13. Ng3 Nbd7 14. Bg5 b4 15. Bxf6 Nxf6 16. Nd5 Bxd5 17. Bxd5 Qb6 18. Kh1 Rac8 19. Bb3 Qe3 20. Re1 Qg5 with an equal struggle.

It is necessary to note that on 7. a3 or 7. a4 ,also possible is 7. ..Nxe4 8. Nxe4 d5, and in addition, in case of 7. a4, not bad is 7. ..d5!?

7. ..b5

Practical chess has shown that this is the strongest. The continuation 7. ..Nbd7 is of dubious value after the well known game Fischer — Bednarsky (XVII Olympiad).

Glek — Grusman (Moscow, 1979): 8. f4 Nc5 9. Qf3 Be7 10. f5 0-0 11. Be3 Bd7 12. g4 Qa5 13. 0-0 e5 14. Nde2 Bc6 15. Ng3 h6 16. h4 Nfxe4 17. Ngxe4 Nxe4 18. Nxe4 d5 19. Qg3 de 20. g5;

Glek — Anikaev (Kuibishev, 1981) : 9. ..b5 10. f5 Qd7 (10. ..e5 11. Nc6!) 11. Bg5 Be7 12. 0-0-0 Qb7 13. a3!

On 7. ..Be7 quite strong is 8. f4 followed by Qf3, Be3 and f5.

Ermenkov — Peev (Bulgaria, 1976) : 8. f4 0-0 9. Qf3 Nc6 10. Be3 Qc7 11. g4 Re8 12. g5 Nxd4 13. Bxd4 Nd7 14. 0-0-0 (14. h4!?) 14. ..b5 15. g6 hg 16. h4 with attack.

Honfi — Blubaum (W. Ger, 1979) : 9. ..Qc7 10. f5 Nc6 11. Be3 Nxd4 12. Bxd4 e5 13. Be3 b5 14. a3 Bb7 15. 0-0! Bc6 16. Bg5 Nxe4? (16. ..a5 gives only a minimal advantage to white) 17. Bxe7 Nf6 18. Nd5! with a decisive advantage.

Glek — Kordivar (Evpatoris, 1980): 12. ..b5 13. a3 ef 14. ef Bb7 15. Qg3 Nh5 16. Qh3 Bf6 (16...Nf4 17. Qg4 Nxg2 18. Kd2)

17. 0-0-0 Bxd4 18. Rxd4 Nf6 19. Rhd1±

8. 0-0

The only continuation which will permit white to fight for an advantage. Castling long does not give anything and black gets rich counter play: 8. a3 Be7 9. Be3 0-0 10. Qe2 Bb7 11. f3 Nbd7 12 g4 Nc5 13. Ba2 Rc8 14. 0-0-0 Qa5 15. g5 Nfd7 16. h4 b4 17. ab Qxb4 18. h5 Rb8! 19. g6 Bxe4! 20. fe Qxb2 21. Kd2 Qxc3! (Raina — Barczai, Hungary 1977)

Without perspective and almost not used is 8. f4, though there is an interesting idea in the game Gross — Bonsch (Dezin 1976) : 8. f4 Bb7 9. Bxe6!? fe 10. Nxe6 Qc8 11. Nd5 Bxd5 12. ed Qc4 (12. . .Nbd7 13. Qe2 Qc4 14. Nc7 Kd8 15. Nxa8!±) 13. b3 Qe4 14. Kf2 Kd7 15. c4! bc 16. bc 16. bc Qxc4 17. Rb1 Qxd5 18. Rb7! Kxe6 19. Re1 Ne4 20. Rxe4 Qxe4 21. Qb3 d5 22. Qh3 Kf6 23. Qh4 with a draw.

8. . .Be7

Another plan is - 8. . .Bb7 9. Re1 Nbd7 10. Bg5 h6 11. Bxf6 Nxf6 12. a4 b4 13. Na2.

Ragialis — Palatnik (Vilnuis 1978) : 13. . .Qa5!? 14. c3 bc 15. Nxc3 Be7 16. Ba2? (stronger - 16. Be6! fe 17. Nxe6) 16. . .0-0 17. Rb1 Qb4 18. Re3 Rac8 19. Nc2 Qc5 20. b4 Qg5 21. Nd4 Rxc3! 22. Nf3 Qxe3!∓

Glek — Baulin (Dnepropetrovsk, 1981) : 13. . .d5 14. ed (14. a5 Bc5! 15. Ba4 Kf8 with an unclear game) 14. . .Bxd5 15. Bxd5 Qxd5 16. c3 Rd8 17. Qe2 bc 18. bc Bc5 19. Qxa6? (19. Rad1!) 19. . .0-0!∓

As remarked by Boleslavsky, 12. Qf3 (instead of 12. a4) is stronger.

Deserving great attention is 9. Bxe6!? (in reply to 8. . .Bb7) analogous to the game Gross — Bonsch with the inclusion of the move 0-0 instead of f2-f4. This favours white. The game Berzines — Tzofchak (Czechoslovakia, 1974) went: 8. . .Bb7 9. Bxe6 fe 10. Nxe6 Qd7 11. Nd5 Bxd5 12. ed Kf7 13. g4 h6 14. f4 Qa7 15. Kg2 Nbd7 16. g5 Ne4 17. Qe2 Nec5 18. b4 Na4 19. Nd8!±

9. f4

Also played are 9. a4 and 9. Qf3 but they do not create much difficulties for black.

Soltis — Browne (USA, 1977) : 9. a4 b4 10. Na2 Nxe4 11. Nxb4 Qb6 12. c3 Nc5 13. a5! with a minimal advantage to white. (R. Byrne and E. Mendis recommend 10. . .a5!? 11. c3 bc 12. Nxc3 0-0=)

Dorfman — Tukmakov (Lvov, 1978) : 10. . .0-0 11. Nxb4 Qb6 12. c3 a5 13. Nd3 Nxe4 with an unclear game.

Kavalek — Andersson (Tilburg, 1980) : 10. . .0-0 11. Nxb4 Bb7 12. c3 a5 13. Nd3 Bxe4 14. Re1 Na6=

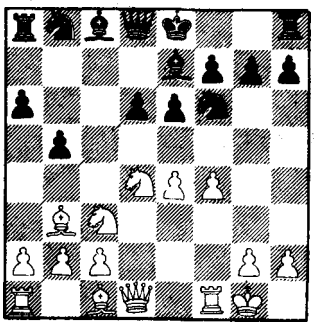
As seen 9. a4 promises little. More interesting is 9. Qf3 as played by Fischer against Olafsson (Buenos Aires, 1960).

The game Gavrikov — Rashkovsky (1978) went: 9. . .Qb6 (more precise is 9. . .Qc7! 10. Qg3 0-0— on 10. . .Nc6, possible is 11. Nxc6 Qxc6 12. a4 b4 13. a5!- 11. Bh6 Ne8=) 10. Be3 Qb7 11. Qg3 g6 12. Bh6?! b4 13. Na4 Nxe4 14. Qe3 Nd7! with a minimal advantage to black. Stronger was 12. f3 Nbd7 13. Rad1 Nc5 14. Bh6 Bd7 15. e5 with a white initiative (Zaits — Anikaev, 1978).

Instead of 11. ..g6, playable is 11. ..0-0, for example, 12. Bh6 Ne8 13. Rae1 Kh8 14. Bc1 Nc6 or 12. f3 Bd7 13. Rad1 a5 14. a3 Na6 (Boleslavsky)

Insufficient is 11. ..b4 12. Na4 Nxe4 because of 13. Qxg7 Bf6 14. Qh6 Rg8 15. f3 Rg6 16. Qxh7 Ng5 17. Qh5 e5 18. Ne2 Bd7 19. Ng3 Nc6 20. Nb6!±

In the game Ermenkov — Rodriguez (Vrynyacka — Banya, 1977) black obtained a good game with 11. ..Bd7 12. a3 Nc6 13. Rfe1 0-0 14. Rad1 Nxd4 15. Bxd4 Bc6 16. f3 Rad8. An attempt to strengthen whites play in the game Nichevsky — Rodriguez (Tbilisi, 1977) led to blscka success in the complications after 12. Rfe1 Nc6 13. f4 b4!



This is the basic position of the variation. Let us examine the important continuations:

A. **9. ..0-0** and B. 9. ..Bb7

A. 9. ..0-0 10. e5

Interesting is i0. Be3. For example, 10. ..b4 11. Na4 Nxe4 12. f5 d5 13. fe fe 14. Rxf8 Bxf8 15. Qf3 Nf6 16. Re1 a5 17. Bf4 Bd6 18. Nxe6 Bxe6 19. Rxe6 Bxf4 20. Qxf4 Ra6 21. Qe5 Nbd7 22. Bxd5 Kh8 23. Rxa6 Nxe5 24. Ra8+. (Lepeshkin — Korzin, Moscow 1968)

10. ..de 11. fe Nfd7

11. ..Ne8 led to a quick defeat in Glek - Halikian (Kharkhov, 1979) : 12. Be3 Qc7 13. Qf3 Qb7 14. Qxb7! Bxb7 15. Nxe6! fe 16. Bxe6 Kh8 17. Rxf8 Bxf8 18. Rf1 Bb4 19. Nd5!

12. Be3!

For a long time this move was not even considered. Being convinced that 12. Bf4 and 12. Qf3 were harmless, players considered only Qh5. Practise shows that after 12. Qh5 Nc6! 13. Nxc6 Qb6 14. Be3 Qxc6 15. Kh1 Bb7 black has enough counterplay.

Interesting is the continuation 12. Qh5 Bc5!? 13. Be3 Bxd4 14. Bxd4 Nc6.

Marianovich — Domnite (Porech, 1974) : 15. Rad1 Nxd4 16. Rxd4 Qb6 17. Rd1?! Qc5 18. Bd5?! ed 19. Nxd5 a5 20. c3 Ra6! 21. Kh1 Rh6 22. Qg5 Re8 d bl ck won.

Bravo — Quinteros (Fortalesa 1975) : 17. Rf4 Bb7 18. Kh1 Rad8 19. Rd3 Qc5 20 Rh3 h6 21. Bd5 ed 22. Rg4 Qb6 23. Rhg3 Qg6! with a slight advantage to black.

Ardiansyah — Quinteros (Nalinas, 1973) : 17. ..Qc5 18. Nd5 Kh8 (18. ..ed?? 19. Bxd5 Bb7 20. Bxf7 1-0 Riemsdijk — Ostoic, San Paulu 1973) 19. Kf1 e ..h. h6 1. Rdg. Qe3 22. Rg5 Kh7 23. Bxd5 Qc1 24. Kf2 Qxc2 25. Kg3 Qd3 26. Bf3 Qe3 27. Rhg4 g6! 0-1.

Suaziu — Dominche (Rumania 1980) : 18. Nd5 Ra7 19. Kh1 ed 20. Rd3 Nxe5! 21. Rh4 h6 22. Qxe5 Re7 23. Qg3 Rfe8 and black won.

Deserving attention is the move 15. Be3 (instead of 15. Rad1) safeguarding the black square bishop from exchange. After 15. ..Ncxe5! (weaker is 15. ..Ndxe5 16. Ne4) 16. Ne4 Bb7 or 16. Rad1 Qc7 a difficult struggle ensues with chances for both sides.

(To be continued)

THE 6th INTERPOLIS

The traditionally very strong Interpolis International Tournament with an all-GM cast, was held for the sixth year at Tilburg during last Sept-October. This time this tournament not only attracted the world Champion Anatoly Karpov (who won it again) but no less than 4 of the 8 GMs who will figure in the Candidates Tournament this year.

Karpov started with 3 successive victories against Hubner, Petrosian and Torre but then blundered in a superior position against Portisch.

After several depressing performances Jan Timman of Holland finished second to Karpov. Readers may look at the position of 3 of the Candidates (Portisch, Hubner and Torre) with amusement. Here is the tournament table.

Tilburg., Sept-Oct 1982. 6th Interpolis. Cat 14 (2599). GM—6

				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	Karpov	USSR	2700	X	d	d	d	1	d	d	1	0	1	1	1	7½
2.	Timman	NLD	2600	d	X	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	1	1	1	7
3.	Andersson	SWE	2610	d	d	X	d	d	d	1	d	d	d	d	1	6½
4.	Sosonko	NLD	2575	d	d	d	X	0	1	d	0	1	d	1	1	6½
5.	Petrosian	USSR	2605	0	d	d	1	X	d	1	0	1	d	d	d	6
6.	Smyslov	USSR	2565	d	d	d	0	d	X	d	1	d	1	d	d	6
7.	Browne	USA	2590	d	d	0	d	0	d	X	d	1	0	d	1	5
8.	Nunn	ENG	2565	0	d	d	1	1	0	d	X	d	d	d	0	5
9.	Portisch	HUN	2625	1	d	d	0	0	d	0	d	X	d	d	1	5
10.	Hubner	BRD	2630	0	0	d	d	d	0	1	d	d	X	d	d	4½
11.	Torre	PHI	2535	0	0	d	0	d	d	d	d	d	d	X	1	4½
12.	Larsen	DK	2595	0	0	0	0	d	d	0	d	0	d	0	X	2½

We give you a fair selection of important games.

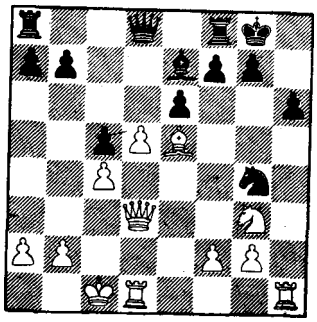
Nunn — Sosonko
(Caro-Kann Defence)

1. e4 c6 2. d4 d5 3. e5 Bf5 4. Nc3 e6 5. g4 Bg6 6. Nge2 c5 7. Be3 Nc6 8. dxc5 Qh4.

If 8. ..Nxe5 9. Nd4 Bxc5? 10. Nxe6±. The game takes on a very complicated course with positional evaluation most difficult. **9. Nb5 Nh6 10. h3 Rc8 11. Ng3 Nxe5 12. Nxa7 Rxc5 13. c3 Nc4 14. Bxc5 Bxc5 15. Qa4 Ke7 16. Bxc4 Qf6 17. 0-0 Qf3. 18 Bxd5 exd5 19. Rae1 Kd8 20. Nc6 Kc7 21. Nd4 Qf6 and 1-0.**

Karpov — Hubner
(Caro-Kann Defence)

1. e4 c6 2. d4 d5 3. Nd2 dxe4 4. Nxe4 Bf5 5. Ng3 Bg6 6. h4 h6 7. Nf3 Nd7 8. h5 Bh7 9. Bd3 Bxd3 10. Qxd3 Ngf6 11. Bf4 e6 12. 0-0-0 Be7 13. Ne5 0-0 14. c4 c5 (White has space advantage and more actively placed minor pieces) 15. d5 Nxe5 16. Bxe5 Ng4 (Black was faced with the threat of d5-d6. If here 16. ..Bd6 17. f4 followed by 18. Ne4)



17. Bxg7! (An uncommon sacrifice. With this sacrifice the black king is deprived of a shelter and the white pawns become very menacing) Kxg7 18. Qe2 Bg5 (If 18. ..Nf6? 19. de6 Qc7 20. Qe3 (Δ 21. Nf5xh6) 20. ..fe6 21. Qxe6 Rae8 22. Nf5 Kh7 23. Rhe1 with an overwhelming attack) 19. Kb1 Nf6 20. dxe6 Qc8 21. e7 Re8 22. Rd6 Qg4 23. Qe5 Kg8 24. Re1 Nd7 (If 24. ..Nxh5 25. Nxh5 Qxh5 26. f4) 25. Rxd7! Qxd7 26. Nf5 f6 27. Qd5! (white is a rook down but has 2 dangerous connected central passed pawn) 27. ..Qd5! Qxd5 28. cxd5 Bf4 29. g3 Bc7 30. Kc2 b5 31. Nxh6 Kh7 32. Nf5 Rg8 33. d6 Ba5 34. Re6 Rg5 35. Rxf6 Rxh5 36. d7 Rh2 37. Ne3 1-0.

Portisch — Browne
(Nimzo Indian; Samisch Attack)

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. e3 c5 5. Bd3 Nc6 6. Nf3 Bxc3 7. bxc3 d6 8. e4 e5 9. h3 h6 10. Be3 b6 11. d5 Ne7 12. Nd2 Ng6 13. g3 0-0 14. Kf1 Ne8 15. Kg2 Ne7 16. f3 f5 17. exf5 Bxf5 18. Ne4 Nf6 19. a4 a5 20. Rb1 Rb8 21. Qc2 Nxe4 22. fxe4 Bd7 23. Ra1 Qe8 24. Be2 Qg6 25. Kh2 Kh8 26. Rhf1 Ng8 27. g4 Rxf1 28. Rxf1 Nf6 29. Bf3 Rf8 30. Qb3 Nxg4 31. hxg4 Bxg4 32. Bg2 Rxf1 33. Bxf1 Qxe4 34. Bf2 Qf4 35. Kg1 Qc1 36. Kg2 e4 37. Qa2 Bf3 0-1.

Sosonko-Larsen:
(Old Indian Defence)

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 d6 3. Nc3 e5 4. Nf3 Nbd7 5. e4 Be7 6. Be2 0-0 7. 0-0 c6 8. Qc2 a6 9. Rd1 Qc7 10. Be3 Ng4 11. Bd2 d5 12. cxd5 exd4 13. dxc6 dxc3 14. cxd7 Bxd7 15. Bxc3 Bc6 16. h3 Nf6 17. Bd3 h6 18. Nd4 Bd7 19. Qe2 Bd6 20. Nf3 Rfe8 21. Rac1 Bf4 22. Rc2 Ba4 23. b3 Nxe4 24. Be5 - .

Smyslov — Nunn
(Kings Indian Defence)

1. d4 Nf6 2. Nf3 g6 3. Bg5 Bg7 4. Nbd2 0-0 5. e4 d6 6. c3 h6 7. Bh4 Nc6 8. Bb5 Bd7 9. 0-0 a6 10. Bc4 e5 11. dxe5 dxe5 12. Re1

Qe8 13. a4 Nh5 14. Nb3 g5 15. Bg3 Rd8 16. Nfd2 Nxg3 17. hxg3 Kh8 18. Qe2 Qe7 19. Nf1 Qf6 20. Nc5 Bc8 21. Ne3 Ne7 22. a5 Qg6 23. g4 b6 24. Nf5 Nxf5 25. gxf5 Qc6 26. Nxa6 Bxa6 27. Bxa6 bxa5 28. Rxa5 Ra8 29. Real Rfd8 30. Bc4 Rxa5 31. Rxa5 Kg8 32. Ra6 Qd7 33. Bd5 Qe7 34. Qh5 Rd6 35. Rxd6 cxd6 36. b4 1-0.

Timman — Torre (Ruy Lopez) 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 Nf6 5. 0-0 Be7 6. Re1 b5 7. Bb3 d6 8. c3 0-0 9. h3 Na5 10. Bc2 c5 11. d4 Qc7 12. Nbd2 cxd4 13. cxd4 Nc6 14. a3 Bd7 15. Nxb3 a5 16. d5 Nb8 17. Bd2 a4 18. Nc1 Rc8 19. Bc3 Na6 20. Nd3 Bd8 21. Rc1 Qa7 22. Qd2 Bb6 23. Re2 Rc4

A lot of manoeuvring has taken place and black has presumably been lulled into a sense of security. He would have least expected the sacrifice that follows. As hindsight one can recommend Rce8 and then Rac8 as the Rook at a8 has no functions. 24. Ndxe5! dxe5 25. Nxe5 R4c8 26. Nc6!

This unmasks the Queen's bishop which will shatter the black King side and then allow his colleague, the kings bishop to play among the ruins.

26. . . Bxc6 27. Bxf6 gxf6 28. e5! f5 (Black's QB has no time to flee as 29. ef6 followed by 30. Qg5 will mate) 29. Qg5 Kf8 (If 29. . . Kh8? 30. Qxf5 f6 31. ef6Δ 32. Re7) 30. Qn6 Ke8 31. dxc6 Nc5 32. Bxf5 Ne6 33. Bxe6! fxe6 34. c7! (This is to ensure that the black Q does not come to the defence of the K) Rxc7 35. Qxe6 Kf8 36. Rxc7 Bxc7 (If 36. . . Qxc7 37. Qf6 Kg8 38. Re4 wins) 37. Re4 Qb6 38. Rf4 Kg7 39. Qe7 Kh8 40. Rf8 1-0.

VAN DER WIEL TRIUMPHS

—GM Zoltan Ribli

The 23 year old Dutch IM Van der Wiel fulfilled his second GM norm at Novi Sad, Yugoslavia. He was the only participant not to lose any game. His victory is well-deserved and he will soon join Timman and Sosonko as a leading Dutch GM. In the last round Ribli, Quinteros and Popovic too had good chances—in case of winning — to reach the Dutch IM. Quinteros drew against Romanishin and Popovic against Bjelajac; however, Ribli lost to Nikolic. The tournament was very interesting and exciting up to the end with most players fighting up to the point till only 2 Kings were left on the board!

The final Standings: 1. Van der Wiel 8.5; 2-3. Quinteros (Arg), Popovic (Yug) 8; 4-5. Ribli, (Hun) Nikolic (Yug) 7.5; 6-7. Smejkal (Cz) Razuvaev (USSR) 6; 8-9. Kurajica (Yug), Romanishin (USSR) 6.5; 10. Gheorghiu (Rum) 6; 11-12. Suetin (USSR) Bjelajac (Yug) 5.5; 13. Gligoric (Yug) 4; 14. Deze (Yug) 3.5.

RIBLI—KURAJICA
QUEEN'S GAMBIT

1. Nf3 d5 2. d4 Bf5 It happens seldom. Black wants to develop his Queen's Bishop very quickly, however, this neglects defending his b7 pawn. Such surprising moves are characteristic of Larsen. **3. c4 c6 4. Nc3 e6 5. Qb3!** White

points to the weakness in Black's position. **5. ..b7-b6?** He does not see White's 7th move. Better was 5. ..Qb6, however, on 6. c5! Qxb3 7. axb3, White's advantage is clear. **6. cxd5 exd5 7. e4!** A pawn-sacrifice to obtain a lead in development. Black was thinking almost an hour in this position but could not find any good solution. **7. ..dxe4** On 7. ..Bxe4 8. Nxe4 dxe4 9. Ne5 Qe7 10. Bc4, white would have a decisive edge. **8. Ne5 Be6** This forces white to exchange his King's Bishop and tries to set back his attack. **9. Bc4 Bxc4** After 9. ..Qe7 10. d5! cxd5 11. Nxd5 Bxd5 12. Bb5! White would have won immediately. **10. Qxc4 Qe7** On 10. ..Qc7 11. Nxe4 would have followed and Black would not have been able to develop. Now white gains back the pawn with a fine game.

11. Nxc6 Qc7 12. d5 Nf6

On 12. Nxc6 white would have had at his disposal 2 good continuations, e.g. 13. Nb5 Bb4 14. Kf1 Qd7 15. Bf4 and white wins; or 13. Bf4 Qd7 14. dxc6 and white wins again.

13. Nb5 Qc8 14. Bg5!

White threatens Bxf6 and Qxe4 for a quick win. Therefore Black's reply is forced.

14. ..Nxc6

The immediate 14. ..Nxd5 15. Qxd5 Nxc6 16. Qe4 would have lost and Black could now only chose between losing the Queen or mate. But if 14. .. Nbd7 then 15. d6 and even 15. Bf4 would have won.

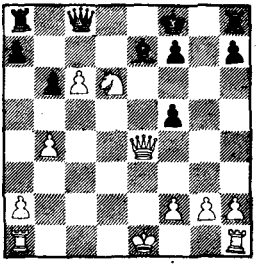
15. Bxf6 gxf6 16. dxc6 Bc5

Black cannot defend his e4 pawn because he would lose soon, for instance, 16. ..f5 17. Qd4 threatening besides Qxh8 and Qe5 even Nd6 with capture of the Queen.

17. b4 Be7 18. Qxe4 f5!

The best move after which if white would force his attack further, he could even lose his advantage.

19. Nd6 Kf8



20. Nxc8!

The strongest continuation which leads to a won ending. Bad was 20. Nxf5 Qe6 21. Qxe6 Bxb4! 22. Ke2 fxe6 and Black would have had good prospects for a draw.

20. ..fxe4 21. Nxe7 Kxe7 22. Ke2!

White is a pawn up and additionally, the 34 pawn is weak. The following part of the game is only a simple task of technique for white.

22. ..Rhg8 23. g3 a6 24. a4 Rgd8 25. Rhd1 b5 26. Rxd8 Rxd8 27. axb5 axb5 28. Rc1

and Black resigned, for after 28. ..Ra8 29. c7 Kd7 30. c8Q Rxc8 31. Rxc8 Kxc8 32. Ke3 f5 33. Kf4 White would have easily won.

Gligoric — Van der Wiel
(Nimzo Indian Defence)

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. e3 c5 5. Bd3 Nc6 6. Nf3 Bxc3!

On preparing for the tournament Van der Wiel noticed that the Yugoslav Grandmaster lost a lot of games just against this line.

7. bxc3 d6 8. e4 e5 9. d5 Ne7

White's Bishop pair has no future in the closed position.

10. Rb1

Gligoric prefers to play this move recently.

10. ..Qc7!

10. ..h6 occurred in the game Gligoric - Nikolic, Novi Sad 1982 after which followed 11. h4 Qc7 12. Nh2 h5 13. Nf1 Bd7 14. Ng3 0-0-0 15. Bg5 Neg8 16. 0-0 and white stood a bit better.

11. Nh4 h6 12. g3 g5 13. Ng2 Bh3 14. Ne3 Qd7

Black prepares the plan for a later counterplay with f5. Black's game is easy while white already has troubles to find which way to go.

15. f3 0-0-0 16. Rg1 h5 17. Qb3

White would like to attack Black's King, however, he has hardly any real chances to do so.

17. ..Rdg8 18. Nc2 Kb8 19. Be3 Ne8

After accurate preparations Black already threatens f7-f5, and afterwards the opening of the position would favour him.

20. Na3 f5 21. Nb5 Rg7 22. Kd2 fxe4 23. fxe4 Nc8

He consolidates his position against all dangers and surprises.

24. a4 Nf6 25. Rge1 Bg2!

He aims at the weakned e4 pawn.

26. Bg1 h4 27. Qd1 hxg3 28. hxg3 Rh3 29. Re3 Ng4

Black gains at least a pawn. But Gligoric loses an exchange because of his miscalculation.

30. Re2 Bf3! 31. Qe1

Only now white noticed that - after 31. Qf1 Bxe2 32. Qxh3 Bxd3 33. Kxd3 Nf2 which he had originally calculated - he loses the Queen. After having lost the exchange, white is unable to carry out a stubborn resistance.

31. ..Rf7 32. Kc1 Bxe2 33. Bxe2 Rh1 34. Kb2 Nf2!

The young Dutch man increases his advantage with great strength.

35. Qd2 Nh3 36. Be3 Rh2 37. Kb3 a6! 38. Ra1.

On 38. Na3 Black would have won immediately with 38. ..Nb6; therefore Gligoric sacrifices his Knight, which however, helps no more.

38. ..axb5 39. axb5 Nf2 40. Qa2 Nxe4

and white resigned. With an outstanding performance Van der Wiel succeeded in realising the idea of this line.

Allan Jensen—Ernst Denmark 82 (Closed Sicilian) B23

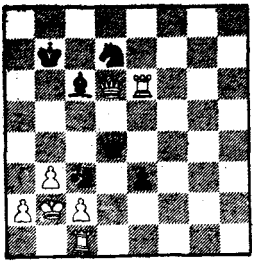
1. e4 c5 2. Nc3 d6 3. f4 g6 4. Nf3 Bg7 5. Bb5 Bd7 6. Bxd7 Qxd7 7. 0-0 Nf6 8. d3 0-0 9. Qe1 Nc6 10. h3 Rab8 11. Qh4 b5 12. f5 b4 13. Ne2 a5 14. Bh6 Ne5 15. Ng5 a4 16. Nf4 Qe8 17. fxg6 hxg6 18. Nd5 Ned7 19. Nxf6 Nxf6 20. Rxf6 Bxf6 21. Bg7 1-0.

Hakki—Tolnai (Hungary 1982) (Sicilian Defence: Dragon) B78

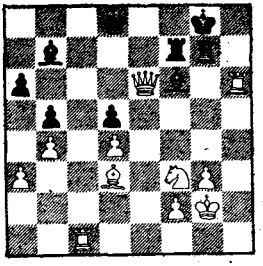
1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 g6 6. Be3 Bg7 7. f3 0-0 8. Qd2 Nc6 9. Bc4 Bd7 10. 0-0-0 Rc8 11. Bb3 Ne5 12. h4 h5 13. Rdg1 Nc4 14. Bxc4 Rxc4 15. g4 hxg4 16. h5 gxh5 17. Bh6 Qa5 18. Bxg7 Kxg7 19. Nf5 Bxf5 20. Qg5 Kh8 21. Rxh5 Nxh5 22. Qxh5 Kg7 23. Qg5 1-0

CHESS MAGIC

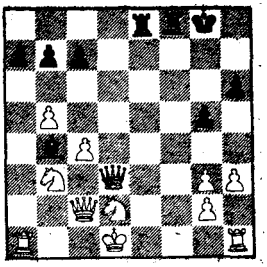
Solutions on page (20)



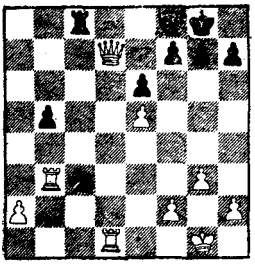
No 1. Black to play



No 2. White to play



No 3. Black to play



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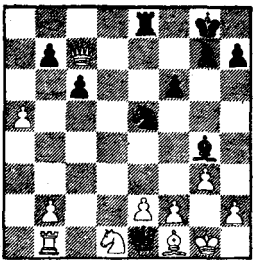
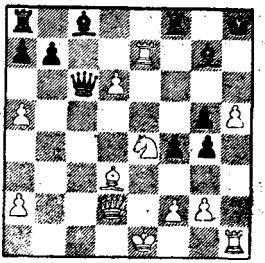
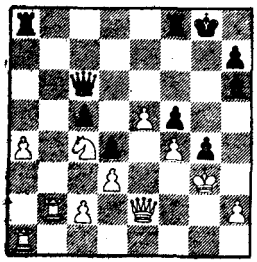


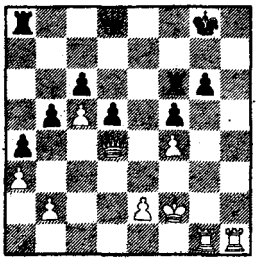
No 5. Black to play



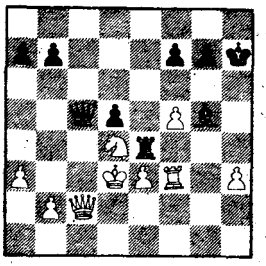
No 6. White to play



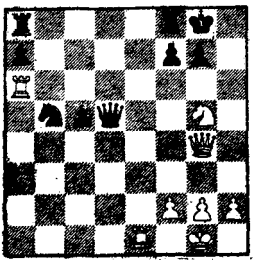
No 7. Black to play



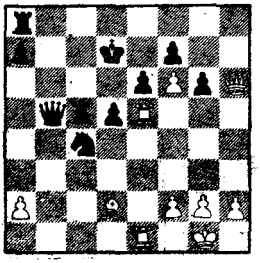
No 8. White to play



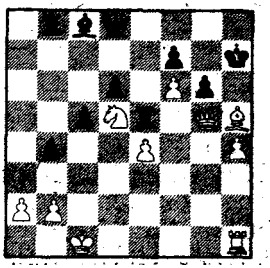
No 9. Black to play



No 10. White to play



No 11. White to play



No 12. White to play

PLAY STRONGER!

—*S. V. Natarajan*

OPENING TRAPS

The French Defence

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. ed Qd5 5. Qg4 Nge7 6. Qg7 Qe4? (Black should play 6. . . Bc3 7. bc3 Qe4 8. Kd1 Rg8 9. Qe5±) **7. Kd1!** This surprise reply leaves Black's two pieces hanging, one of which must fall.

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. Nc3 Bb8 4. e5 c5 5. Qg4 Ne7 6. Qg7 Rg4 7. Qh7

The correct continuation is 7. Qh6! cd 8. a3 Ba5 (8. . .Qa5 9. ab! Qa1 10. Nb5) **9. b4 Qc7 10. Nb5 Qe5 11. Ne2**

7. . .cd 8. a3 Qa5 9. Rb1 dc3 10. ab4 Qa2! and black wins

Queen's Indian Defence

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 b6 4. g3 Bb7 5. Bg2 Be7 6. 0-0 0-0 7. Nc3 Ne4 8. Qc2 Nc3 9. Ng5?! (An apparently strong move which is met by a surprise refutation. Correct is the simple 9. bc3 or 9. Qc3) **9. . .Ne2!** (Now white loses material by force) **If 10. Qe2 Bg2 or if 10. Kh1 Bg2 etc.**

The Bogolyubov Indian Defence

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 Bb4 4. Bd2 Bd2 5. Qd2 b6 6. g3 Bb7 7. Bg2 0-0 8. Nc3 Ne4 9. Qc2 Nc3 10. Ng5!

Now white wins material. Note the important difference between the two examples. Here black's . .Nx-2 is not 'check'.

Kings Indian Defence

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 Bg7 4. e4 d6 5. Bg5! e5? (A common mistake Normal is 5. . .c5 6. d5 on 5. . .0-0 with a playable game) **6. de de 7. Qd8 Kd8 8. Nd5 Nbd7 9. 0-0-0!**

Now Black has no defence to the threat of 10. Nf6 Bf6 11. Bf6 winning a piece. Also if 0. . .Ke8 11. Nc7 i .

Dutch Defence

Reti — Euwe (Rotterdam 1920)

1. d4 f5 2. e4 (The Staunton Gambit. Like all other Gambits the main idea is lead in development) **2. . .f3 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. Bg5 g6 5. f3 !?**

5. Bf6 eft 6. Ne4 d5 7. Ng3 Bd6 gives white very little. Reti sacrifices another pawn to obtain fine development. However Black should decline it with 5. . .d6 or 5. . .e3 reducing white's attacking chances.

5. . .ef3 6. Nf3 Bg7 7. Bd3 c5!?

7. . .d6 is preferable. Black tries a counter from the Q-side but in the process opens up the game which favours white's better developed pieces.

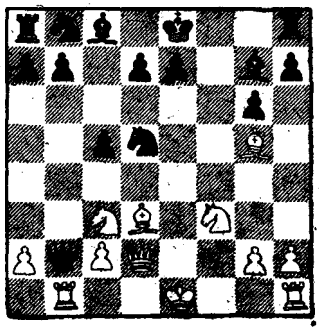
8. d5 Qb6 (Now whites King side castling is indirectly prevented, and white 'b' pawn is threatened)

9. Qd2! Qb2?

The poisoned pawn! Again 9. . .d6 should have been tried and although Black's position is slightly inferior it is quite playable.

10. Rb1 Nd5!?

This is the move black has relied upon. Now Black's attack appears quite, dangerous (10. Rb2 Bc3 etc.)



11. Nd5!! (The refutation. Now black wins both the rooks, but Black's King is menaced from all sides by whites better developed minor pieces.

11. ..Qb1 12. Kf2 Qh1 13. Be7 d6 14. Bd6 Nc6 15. Bb5 Bd7 16. Bc6 bc6 17. Qe2 1-0.

After 17. ..Kd8 18. Bc7 Kc8 19. Qa6 mate or if 17. ..Kf7 18. Ng5 Kg8 19. Ne7 Kf8 20. Ng6 Kg8 21. Qc4. An excellent miniature by Reti.

Caro-Kann Defence

1. e4 c6 2. d4 d5 3. Nc3 d3 4. Ne4 Nf6 5. Ng3 h5 6. Bg5!?

6. h4 Bg4 7. Be2 Be2 8. Ne2 is the right continuation

6. ..h4!? 7. Bf6 hg3 8. Be5 Rh2 9. Rh2 Qa5 10. Qd2 Qe5!!

A surprise. Black sacrifices a whole Queen but promotes a pawn to a new queen and in the bargain comes out a piece ahead **11. de5 gh2** and the pawn queens.

Now one of the most brilliant games of modern chess.

Reshevsky — Vaganyan

(French Defence, Skopie 1976)·

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. Nd2 Nf6 4. e5 Ne7 5. f4 c5 6. c3 Nc6 7. Ndf3 Qa5

(7. ..Qb6 8. g3!) **8. Kf2 Be7 9. Bd3?!** (9. g3!) **Qb6! 10. Ne2 f6 11. ef Bf6 12. Kg3 cd 13. cd 0-0 14. Re1** (14. h3 is safer to provide a lee-way for the King) **14. ..e5!**

15. fe Nde5! 16. de5 Bh4!!

The surprising point of the last two moves. Now Black cannot play 18. Nh4? because of 18. ..Qf2 mate. Now the white King which is advanced up the board is threatened from all sides by Black's active pieces.

17 Kh4 Rxf3! 18. Rf1

If now 18. gf3 Qf2 19. Kg5 h6 20. Kg6 Ne5 21. Kh5 Qh2 mate, or if 18. gf3 Qf2 19. Ng3 Qh2 20. Kg5 Qh6 mate.

18. ..Qb4! 19. Bf4 Qe7! 20. Bg5 Qe6! 21. Bf5

21. h3 Rxh3! and mates, hence white returns material. Now Black cannot play 21. ..Qf5 22. Qd5 Kh8 23. Qf3 and white wins

21. ..Rf5 22. Nf4 Qe5 23. Qg4 Rf7 24. Qh5 Ne7 25. g4

To prevent 25. ..Nf5 If 25. Qf7!? Kf7 26. Nd3 Nf5 27. Rf5 Qf5 etc.

25. ..Ng6 26. Kg3 Bd7 27. Rae1 Qd6 28. Bh6 Raf8 0-1 (A fine attacking game by Vaganyan)

The following position arose between Manouck and Chevaldo-anet in a GM tournament in France.

White: Kg1, Qe3, Rf1, Rg3, Bg2, Ne2
P-a2, b3, c4, d3, f5, h3.

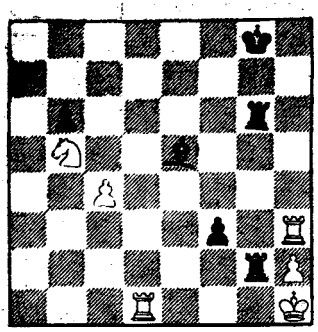
Black: Kh8, Qd7, Rf7, Rf8, Be6, Nb4.
P-a7, b6, c7, e5, h7.

Black to play resigned in this position

Before you proceed further, please try to reason why he resigned. Whites last move was exf5.

Black resigned because on 1. ..Rxf5 2. Qxe5! Rxe5 3. Rxf8 mates. And on 1. ..Bxf5 2. Qxe5 Rf6 3. Be4 wins.

The following position arose in Spassky - Portisch, 1982 Moscow Interzonal



Black to play. Material is level but whites position is not so happy. He has got his king in an unpleasant corner and his rooks are disconnected.

Here black can play 1. ..f2?!- ...ou_h the w_n _s difficult: 2. Rg3! Bxg3 3. Kxg2 Bh4 4. Kh1 Be7 (threat ..Bc5 for ..Rg1) 5. Nc3 (5. Nd4 Rd6 wins) 5. ..Bb4! (if 5. ..Bc5 6. Ne2 for 7. Ng3) 6. Ne2 (or 6. Ne4) 6. ..Be1!

Portisch finished the game with economy of effort and moves:

1. ..Bf4! (based on the fact that 2. Rxf3? is answered by 2. ..Rxh2 mate; now the threat is 2. ..Be3 mating at g1) **2. Nd4** (if 2. Nc Be3 w ns) **2. ..** ! (with the white knight on d4 this now works) **3. Nf3** (now 3. Rg3? fails to 3. ..Rg1! 4. Rdg1 fg1Q 5. Kxg1 Rxg3 6. hg3 Be3 winning the knight) **3. ..Be3** and Spassky resigned after a few rook checks.

Chess Magic solutions

No.1 Velimirovic— Soylu (1981) 1. ..Nd1! 2. Ka3 Qb2! 3. Kb4 Qc3! 4. Ka3 Qa5 mate. Actually black drew after 1. ..Na4?

No. 2. Gstrein — Teierl (Lienz 80) 1. Rc7! Qxc7 2. Qe8 Rf8 3. Rh8! Kxh8 4. Qxf8 Rg8 5. Qh6.

No. 3. Thiemann — Schorch. (Erfurt 81) 1. ..Rf1! 2. Rxf1 Qxf1!! 3. Nxf1 Re1 mate.

No. 4. Chandler — Gheorgiu (Indonesia 82) 1. Qxc8! Ne2 (if 1. ..Qxc8 2. Rxc3 and 3. Rcd3) 2. Kf1 Qxc8 3. Rbd3 Nxg3 4. Ke1! (if 4. hg3? Qc4!) Qf8 5. Rd8 Ne4 6. Rxf8 Kxf8 7. Rb1 Nc3 8. Rb2 b4 9. Rxb4 Nxa2 10. Rc4 f6 11. Kd2 fxe5 12. Ra4 1-0.

No. 5. Torre — Timman (Hampuri 82) 1. ..Nf3 2. Kg2 (if 2. ef3 Qxf1! 3. Kxf1 Bh3 4. Kg1 Re1 mate) 2. ..Qxf1!! 0-1 for if 3. Kxf1 Bh3 is mate!

No. 6. Lanc — Christianssen (Kislovodsk, 82) 1. Rxg7 Kxg7 2. h6 Kg6 3. Qb2! Kf5 4. Nc5 1-0.

No. 7. Dizdarevic — Sax (Sarayevo 82) 1. ..Bxf4! 2. Kxf4 Qh6 3. Kg3 f4! 4. Kxg4 (if 4. Kg2 f3 or if 4. Kf2 g3) 4. ..Ra7! 5. Kf3 Rg7 6. Re1 Qh3 7. Ke4 f3 8. Qf2 Qe6! 0-1.

No. 8. Pinter — Larsen (Las Palmas 82) 1. Rxg6! Rxg6 2. Qh8 1-0 for if 2. ..Kf7 3. Rh7 Ke6 4. Qe5 mate. Or if 1. ..Kf7 2. Rxf6 Qxf6 3. Rh7 Ke6 4. Qe3.

No. 9. K. V. Shantharam — K. Murugan (Cuddalore 1982) 1. ..Rxd4! 0-1, for if 2. exd4 Qb5 3. Kc3 Qc4 mate.

No. 10. Goldin — Yefimov (1982) 1. Rh6 Qd3 (White was threatening 2. Rh8 mating. 1. ..gh6 is met by 2. Ne6) 2. Nh7! f5 (threat was 3. Nf6 mate) 3. Qg6 Qd2 4. Qe6 Rf7 5. Qe8! Rf8 6. Nf6! gf6 7. Qg6 mate.

No. 11. Kindermann— Mariotti (Wiezbaden 81) 1. Rxe6?! fxe6 2. Qg7 Kc6 (if 2. ..Kc8 3. f7) 3. Rxe6 1-0 for if 3. ..Nd6 4. Rxd6 Kxd6 5. Bf4 Ke6 6. Qe7.

No. 12. Rivas — Mestel (Spain 1982) 1. Ne7!! Qg8 (1. ..Rxg5 2. hxg5 Qxe7 3. fe7 Be6 4. Bd1 Kg8 5. Ba4 wins) 2. Bd1! Kh8 3. Qh6 1-0.

NATIONAL CHESS PANORAMA

BIHAR

Patna

The fifth Aloka Memorial Open Tournament conducted by the Magadh Chess Club during last December was won by Kishore Kumar of Patna University who won 5 games and drew 2 in a7s round Swiss for 32 players. Arvind Kumar Sinha, last year-winner, also got 6 points but had a lower tie break. Other results 3. Abdul Haseeb 5.5; 4-7. Anand Mohan Varma, B. D. Singh, Birendra Kumar, Suman Kumar Singh 5 each.

The tournament discovery was Shyamdhar Mishra, a sub-junior who defeated 2 of the prize winners and secured 4 points.

Here is the crucial game of the tournament:

Kishore Kumar — Arvind Kumar Sinha (Sicilian Dragon) B35

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 g6 3. d4 cd4 4. Nd4 Bg7 5. Nc3 Nc6 6. Be3 Bd6 7. Qd2 Nf6 8. f3 Bd7 9. 0-0-0 0-0 10. Bc4 Ne5 11. Bb3 Rc8 12. h4 Nc4 13. Bc4 Rc4 14. g4 Qa5 15. h5 Rfc8 16. N b3 Qa6 17. hg6 fg6 18. e5 Ng4?! (..Ne8) 19. fg4! Be5 20. Bd4 Rd4 21. Nd4 Rc4 22. Qh6 Rd4 23. Qxh7 Kf8 24. Rhf1 Bf6 25. Rf6 ef6 26. Rd4 Qf1 27. Rd1 Qf4 28. Kb1 Bg4 29. Re1 Be6 30. Qg6 d5 31. Nd5 1-0.

—R. N. Sinha

GUJARAT

Baroda

Gopal H. Shah, former Gujarat champion won the All Baroda Open Tournament last month. Following him were: 2. Dr. S. K. Date 3. B. V. Dave, 4. M. Jadhav, 5. I. M. Dhal 6. Khopkar. In a separate tournament for Juniors (Under 18), D. K. Shah was first. He was followed by Miss Madhuri Jajurkar and Raju Mahant.

—S. K. Malaviya

KARNATAKA

Virajpet

Winners of the Kodagu District Tournament held last month: 1. K. Narayana Bhat 2. K. Chinmaya (SBI) 3. Madhu Muthanna (last year's winner) 4. M. S. Abdul Rahman. There were 32 players competing for a prize pool of Rs. 800.

—M. S. Abdul Rahman

KERALA

Trivandrum

The 1982 Kerala State Junior Championship for the Dayananda Mallar Trophy was held at the House of Soviet Culture during November.

The tournament had 39 participants from all the Kerala districts except Idduky, playing in a 7 round swiss.

M. Suresh Kumar, the previous years champion retained his title the hard way-losing to Sivankutty in the first round and then winning every game to tie with A Manoj Kumar and then pushing him out on Median tie break score. George Joseph and Augustine Joseph tied for the third fourth places while O. T. Anil Kumar was 5th with 5.

We give below a 5th round game where the champion escaped with a great slice of luck.

O. T. Anil Kumar — M. Suresh Kumar (Sicilian Defence) B32

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Qc7 5. Nc3 Nf6 6. Be3 e6 7. Ndb5 Qb8 8. f4 d6 9. Qd2 a6 10. Nd4 Be7 11. Be2 Bd7 12. a3 0-0 13. Nb3 b5 14. g4 Qc7 15. Rd1 Rfd8 16. Bf3 Rab8 17. Na2 a5 18. c3 a4 19. N(b3)c1 Na5

20. Nb4 Nc4 21. Qf2 Rbc8 22. g5 Ne8 23. Bd4 d5 24. Nc1d3 de4? 25. Be4 Ned6? (the wrong Knight) 26. Bxh7 Kxh7 27. Qh4 Kg6

White had anticipated 27...Kg8 and 28. Bxg7! Kxg7 29. Qh6 Kg8 30. g6 fg6 31. Qxg6 any 32. Rg1 winning.

28. Bg7?? (Mechanically he was assuming that this second bishop sacrifice works even if the King moves to g6. Now white is lost.

Correct was 28. f5 and if ef5 or Nf5 then 29. Nf4!

28...Nf5! 29. Qg4? Kg7!! 30 h4 Qb7 31. Nf2 Nc4-e3 32. Qg1 Bb4 33. h5 Qg2 0-1.

MAHARASHTRA

Bombay

Mulund College of Commerce Open Tournament

(11 round Swiss played 19 Nov to 6 Dec 1982, sponsored by Giants Group of Mulund)

Arun Vaidya, on the come-back trail after a long absence from the National scene, scored another triumph here, nearer home, after his victories in Tamil Nadu. He drew only with the second and t ird prize w nners. T e runner-up Sanzgiri had another draw with Deshmukh to finish just a half point behind;

1. Arun Vaidya 10; 2. Aniruddha Sanzgiri 9.5; followed by 3-7. S. G. Joshi, M. D. Bhagwat, R. V. Gokhale, S. C. Nigole, S. R. Desai 8, each; 8-10. H. N. Deshmukh, G. M. Wagh, S. Ramkumar all on 7.5.

Now two d_s_ing a_tacks by the third prize winner.

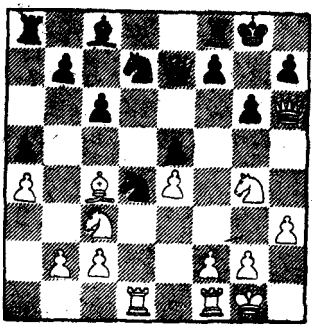
S. G. Joshi — M. D. Bhagwat (Sicilian Four Knights) B88

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 Nc6 6. Bc4 e6 7. Bb3 Be7 8. Be3 a6 9. 0-0 0-0 10. f4 Na5 (10...Qc7 and 10...Nxd4 are more common) **11. e5 dxe5** (11...Ne8=) **12. fxe5 Nd7? 13. Bxe6! Nxe5** (13...fxe6 14. Nxe6 Qe8 15. Nc7 wins the exchange) **14. Bxc8 Rxc8 15. Nf5 Bc5 16. Bxc5 Rxc5** (now not ..Qxd1 17. Nxd1! Rxc5 18. b4 wins) **17. Qe1 Ng6, 18. Rad1 Qb8 18. Nd5 Nc6** (White was again threatening 20. b4) **20. Qf2 Ra5** (For 20...Rc4 white had prepared 21. b3 Re4 22. Nh6! Kh8 23. Nxf7 Kg8 24. Nf6!! gf 25. Qxf6 winning.) **21. b4! Rxa2 22. Nf6! gxf6 23. Nh6 Kg7 24. Qxf6 Kh6 25. Rf3 Qc8 26. Rf4! Kh5 27. Rd5 Nce5 28. Rxe5 Nxe5 29. Rh4 1-0.**

The next game is remarkable for Joshi's 19th move which his opponent could have taken for an oversight!

S. G. Joshi — S. Ramkumar (Pirc Defence) B08

1. e4 d6 2. d4 Nf6 3. Nc3 g6 4. h3 Bg7 5. Nf3 Nfd7?! 6. Be2 c6 7. a4 a5 8. 0-0 0-0 9. Bg5 Qe8 10. Qd2 Na6 11. Bh6 Nc7 12. Bxg7 Kxg7 13. Nh2 e5 14. dxe5 dxe5 15. Ng4 Qe7 16. Qh6 Kg8 17. Rad1 Ne6, 18. Bc4 Nd4



19. f4!! Qc5

After going through the whole game you may suggest 19...Nb6 at this stage which seems to force a Bishop retreat. Can you guess how white answers it? Right

20. f5! and black is defenceless **20. Kh1! Qxc4**

This is what black had played for. Even if black had foreseen the unstoppable attack, he could not have improved here. As White's f-pawn becomes very dangerous, the alternative that suggests itself is 20. ..ef. But then comes 21. Rxd4! Qxd4 22. e5!! When 22. ..Nxe5 is met by 23. Nf6 mating, and 22. .. ..Qxc4 by 23. Nf6 Nxf6 24. ef6 Qxf1 25. Kh2, also mating. After 22. e5!! whites threats of 23. Rd1 (for 24. Rxd7) as well as the impudent 23. Ne4! are completely winning.

21. fxe5 f5

White was threatening 22. Rf4 followed by 23. Rxd4 Qxd4 24. Nf6 as well as 23. Nf6 Nxf6 24. ef6 Ne6 25. Rh4. So this is forced.

22. exf6 Rf7 23. Qd2! e5 24. Nh6 Kh8 (24. ..Kf8 25. Nd5 is one way to win) **25. b3 Qe6 26. Nd5 Rf8 27. Nc7 Qxe4 28. Nxa8 b6 29. Nc7 Bb7 30. Rde1 Qh4 31. Kg1 Qg3 32. Ne6 Ne5 33. Rxe5 Qxe5 34. Nxf8 Ne2 35. Kf2 Qg3 36. Kxe2 Qxg2 37. Ke1 Qg3 38. Kd1 Bf3 39. Ke1 1-0.**

Maharashtra State Championships

Nagpur: Sub Juniors (September 82, over 80 entries, only a 7-round Swiss) 1. Anup Deshmukh of Amravati 7/7 (!); 2-3. Anupama Abhyankar (Bombay) and Latesh Agarwal (Nagpur) 6; 4-6. Adesh Khobragade (Nagpur), Milind Bapat (Pune), Maindar Bhagwat (Pune) 5.5 etc.

Nasik: Juniors (19-26 November, 7 round swiss for 31 entries) Sanjay Kasat (Amravati), Shirish Hingne (Bombay), Sachin Kelkar (Pune), Ravindra Dongre (Bombay) all tied for first on 5.5 and were ranked on S. B. as above.

Satara: Ladies (27 Nov-3 Dec, 9 player all-play-all). Local girl Jayshree Sankhpal won the championship for the third year running, with 7.5/8, ahead of subjunior Anupama Abhyankar 6.5, Nilima Kelkar (Bombay) 6, Krishna Jagirdar (Sangli) 4.5 etc.

—N. Neelakantan

Bramhapuri

The 12th Vidarba Chess Ch. conducted by the Bramhapuri Taluk Chess Association with Mr. A. B. Shastry of Nagpur as tournament director was won by Jaishankar Meshram with 7 wins and 2 draws in a 9-round Swiss. Meshram, was followed by Ramdas Akella, Jerry Esteiburo Piyush Chaturvedi (all from Nagpur), Shyam Sunder Sharma (Akola) and last year's winner Girish Joshi of Umarkhed. These players have qualified to participate in the Maharashtra State Tournament at Bombay in January 1983.

—A. B. Shastry

TAMIL NADU

Cuddalore

The 31st Tamil Nadu State Ch. for the V. J. Brahmaiah Rolling Sheild was won by your editor, rather easily, in the absence of the other 3 IMs from TN. In a 10-round swiss for 55 players from all the districts of TN, Manuel Aaron won with 8 wins and 2 draws clinching the title with one round to spare. The other top standings:

2. K. Murugan 7.5; 3-7. K. V. Shantharam, S. Ganesan, M. J. Ismail, S. Jayaprakash, M. J. Noohu 7 each; 8-10. T. Swami-

nathan, V. Subramanian, P. Jayakumar 6.5 each.

Here is the crucial game between the top 2.

M. Aaron — K. Murugan
(Sicilian Defence) B20

1. e4 c5 2. b3 e6 3. Bb2 d5? (This leads to difficulties in development. Better was 3. ..Nc6) **4. ed ed 5. Bb5 Nc6 6. Qf3! a6** (Suddenly black realises that normal development with 6. .. ..Nf6 will lead to his king-side pawns being shattered. With the text he seeks to get the theoretical advantage of the 2 bishops against knight and bishop as compensation for the doubling of pawns on his f-file.) **7. Bxc6 bxc6 8. Ne2 Nf6 9. Qe3! Qe7 10. Bf6! gf6** (If 10' ..Qxe3 11. fxe3 gxf6 12. 0-0 and blacks f6 weakness is terrible.) **11 . 0-0 h5 12. Nbc3 Bh6 13. Qd3! h4? 14. Rae1!** (From now onwards black has to contend with the discovered attack by the knight-rook battery.) **14. ..Kf8 15. Na4! Rb8 16. Qc3 c4** (If 16. ..Rb5 17. d4 cxd4 18. Nxd4 wins. The discovered attack with the knight should be kept as a threat and made use of only when it leads to a material advantage or a clear positional plus factor.) **17. bc dc 18. Ng3!** (If 18. Qxc4 Rb4 wins for black!) **18 ..hg3**(Better was 18. ..Qd8 19. Ne4 Kg7 20. Nac5, when black still has chances of saving the game. The rest is now easy.) **19. Rxe7 gh2 20. Kh1 Kxe7 21. Qa3 c5 22. Qxc5 Kd7 23. Nb6 Rxb6 24. Qxb6 Bg5 25. Re1 1-0.**

M. Aaron — K. V. Shantharam (Sicilian Defence, Keres Attack)

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 e6 3. d4 cd 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 d6 6. g4 (This is the Keres Attack) **6. ..h6 7. Rg1 g6?** (This is strange. Better was 7. ..Nc6 or 7. ..a6) **8. Be3 Nc6 9. Qd2 h5 10. gh Rxh5 11. 0-0-0 a6** (If 11. ..Rxh2 12. Bg5 with the threat of 13. Qf4 winning.) **12. Bg5 Be7 13. f4 Qb6 14. Nf3 Qc7 15. Bg2 Bd7 16. e5! de 17. Nxe5 Nxe5 18. fe5 Ng4** (If 18. ..Nd5 19. Bxd5 wins. Or if 18. ..Qxe5? 19. Bxf6 followed by 20. Qxd7) **19. Bxe7 Kxe7. 20. Bf3! Nxe5 21. Bxh5 gxh5 22. Rg7 Ng6** (If 22. ..Nf3— to stop whites Qg5— 23. Qxd7 Qxd7 24. Rxd7 Kxd7 25. Rxf7 and 26. Rxf3 winning a knight) **23. Rxg6! fg6 24. Qg5 Kf7 25. Rf1 Kg7 26. Qe7 Kh6 27. Rf7 Rh8 28. Ne4** (Simpler was 28. Qxd7) **28. ..Qa5** (If 28. ..Qe5 29. h4! forces mate) **29. c3 Bc6 30. Qf6! Bxe4** (If the rook moves, 31. Qf4 mates) **31. Qxh8 Kg5 32. Qf6 Kh6 33. h4 1-0.**

K. V. Shantharam — K. Ranganathan (English Opening)

1. c4 Nf6 2. g3 c5 3. Bg2 Nc6 4. Nf3 g6 5. 0-0 Bg7 6. Nc3 0-0 7. d3 d5 8. cd5 Nd5 9. Nd5 Qd5 10. Be3 Qd6 (If 10. ..Bxb2 11. Rb1 Bg7 12. Nd4 Qd6 13. Nxc6 bxc6 14. Qc2+) **11. Nd2 b6** (If now 11. ..Bxb2? 12. Nc4) **12. Nc4 Qd7 13. a3 Bb7 14. Rb1 Ne5 15. Ne5 Be5 16. Bb7 Qb7 17. b4 cb4 18. ab4 b5 19. Bc5 Rfd8 20. Qc1 Bd4 21. Bd4 Rd4 22. Qe3 Rd6 23. Rfc1 a5 24. ba5 Ra5 25. Rc5 Re6 26. Qd4 Qb8** (If 26. ..Rxe2? 27. Qd8 and 28. Qxa5) **27. Qc3 Ra8 28. Rbb5 Qd6 29. e4 f6 30. Rc8 Rc8 31. Qc8 Kg7 32. Rb8 Kh6 33. Qf8 Kh5 34. Qg7! f5 35. Qh7 Kg4 36. Kg2! fe4 37. Qh4 Kf5 38. Rf8 Rf6 39. Qe4 Kg5 40. Rh8! Qc6** (Overlooking the mate in one, but he is lost anyway. For example, if 40. ..Rf7 41. h4 Kf6

42. Rg8! Rg7 43. Rf8 Rf7 44. Qf3 wins.) **41. h4 mate.**

S. Jayaprakash — T. S. Ravi (Sicilian Defence, Dragon) (Notes by S. Jayaprakash) B73

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cd4 4. Nd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 g6 6. Be2 Bg7 7. Be3 0-0 8. Qd2 Nc6 9. 0-0 Qa5 10. Nb3 Qd8 11. Nd4 Nd4 12. Bd4 Be6 13. f4 Qa5 14. Rad1 Rac8 15. Kh1 Bc4 16. Rfe1 Rfd8 17. Bf3 e5 18. Be3 Bh6? 19. Nd5! Qd2 20. Nf6 Kg7 21. Rd2 Kf6 22. fe5 Kg7 23. Bh6 Kh6 24. b3 Be6 25. ed6 b6 26. e5 Rc5 27. h3 Kg5 28. Kh2 Rdc8 29. c4 b5 30. cb5 Rb5 31. Rd4 h5 (To prevent 32. Bg4 exchanging Bishops) 32. Rd2 Kf4 33. h4! (sacrificing the e5 pawn. Now the black King cannot escape through the g5 square) 33. ..Re5? 34. Rf1! Rec5 35. Re2! Rc1 36. Rxc1 (36. Rff2 is logical and best after which Black will be mated through a discovered check) 36. ..Rc1 37. Re6! 1-0 (for 39. ..fe6 38. d7 and this pawn queens)

Madras

Tamil Nadu Veterans Championship

Veteran N. N. Majee of Calcutta stayed over after the 1982 TN Circuit to 'easily' pocket the first prize in this over-50 tournament. But unpleasant surprises were awaiting him! The prize list in this 13-player, 5-round swiss;

1. K. N. Kalyanasundaram (P & T, also former AICF Secretary!) 4.5; 2-3. G. Hariram (Madurai), J. P. Dhinakaran (Coonoor) 4; 4-5. V. Dakshinamoorthy, N. N. Majee (Calcutta) 3.

Madras District Ch.

(Nov. 24-2 Dec)

1-3. S. Ganesan, K. V. Shantharam, S. Paul Arokiaraj 6.5/8; 4. Philip Selvin 6; 5-7. T. S. Ravi, K. Murugan, M. J. Noohu 5.5; 8-10. M. J. Ismail, V. Anand, V. Subramanian 5. ..etc, 99 players.

UTTAR PRADESH

Lucknow

Kishan Behari Lal Srivastava of Delhi won the All India Piloo Mody Tournament scoring 10 points in a 11-round swiss. He bagged the first prize of Rs. 1200. KBL was followed by 2. A. L. Malhotra (Delhi) 9; 3-4. Abdul Shakoor (Allahabad), Nasir Ali (CRPF) 8.5; 5. Zamir Ahmed (Saharanpur) 8. ..etc.

Varanasi

The Swaminath Shastri Memorial Tournament organised in October at Hanuman Ghat had 1. S. P. Singh 8/9; 2. K. K. Telang 7.5; 3. Akhil Sarin 7.

—Arun Kumar Singh

Campora — Panno B80

(Argentina 82, Sicilian Paulsen)

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 e6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 d6 6. g3 Nc6 7. Bg2 Bd7 8. 0-0 Be7 9. a4 a6 10. Re1 Rc8 11. Nxc6 Bxc6 12. a5 0-0 13. Be3 Nd7 14. Na4 Bxa4 15. Rxa4 Qc7 16. c4 Ne5 17. Bf1 Bd8 18. f4 Nc6 19. b4 Qb8 20. Re2 Bf6 21. b5 Ne7 22. Rd2 axb5 23. cxb5 Bc3 24. Rd3 (If 24. Rxd6? Nd5!) g6 25. a6 bxa6 26. bxa6 d5 27. a7 Qb2 28. exd5 Nxd5 29. Rxd5 (With one pawn on a7 backed by a rook, white can sacrifice the exchange removing an important defender) exd5 30. Qxd5 Ra8 31. Qa2 Qb7 32. Bg2 Qe7 33. Bf2 Be1 34. Bd4 Qd7 35. Bxa8 Rxa8 36. Qb3 Qe8 37. Qd5 Bd2 38. Qe5 1-0.

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ECUADOR

Guayaquil

The 1982 World Cadet Championship held last August attracted 30 participants from all over the World. The Soviet Subjunior Eugene Bareev won the title by winning 7 games and drawing 3 in a 10-round Swiss. Only Saeed A Saeed of U.A.E. could have caught up Bareev but a penultimate round loss to Godena Michele of Italy (who ultimately tied with him and Howel James of England for the 2nd to 4th places) cost him the title.

Our representative Neeraj Mishra scored 4.5 points to finish 20th. Here is an impressive victory by the winner.

Freire (Brazil) — Bareev (USSR)
E51a Sicilian B23

1. e4 c5 2. Nc3 e6 3. g3 d5 4. exd5 exd5 5. d4 cxd4 6. Qxd4 Nf6 7. Bg5 Be7 8. Bg2 Nc6 9. Qd2 0-0 10. Nge2 d4 11. Bxf6 Bxf6 12. Nd5 Bg5 13. f4 Be6 14. Nb4 Nxb4 15. Qxb4 Be7 16. Qxd4 Qa5 17. c3 Rfe8 18. Bf3 Rad8 19. Qe3 Bc4 20. Qe4 Qb5 21. Qc2 Bd3 22. Qb3 Bxe2 23. Be2 Bb4! 0-1, For if 24. Qc2 Rxe2! 25. Qxe2 Re8 wins.

ENGLAND

Manchester

The Benedictine Cup was played from Sept 8-16. Final results: 1-2. GM Miles (Eng) and IM Kudrin (USA) 7½/9; 3-4. IM Short (Eng) GM Forintos (H) 6½; 5-10. Horner (Eng), **Parameswaran (Ind)** Popovych (USA) FM Motwani (Sco) 6; 11-17. Flear, Jacobs, King (all Eng) Sznapik (Pl), Filipowicz (PL), Prie (Fr) & **Thipsay (Ind)** 5½..60 players.

Robert Silk Tournament.

1. Watson 7; 2-4. Hebden, Taulbut, Tisdall (USA) 5.5; 5. Motwani (Sco) 5; 6. Cox 4.5; 7-8; Davies, Norris (Sco) 3.5; 9. Rogulj (Yug) 3; 10. Conquest 2. (IM norm = 6, FM norm = 4.5)

Tisdall — W. Watson
(Kings Indian Defence)

1. d4 g6 2. c4 Bg7 3. Nc3 d6 . e4 Nc6 5. d5 Nd4 6. Be3 c5 7. Nge2 Qb6 8. Na4 Qa5 9. Bd2 Qc7 10. Bc3 Nf6 11. Nxd4 cxd4 12. Bxd4 e5 13. dxe6 Bxe6 14. Rc1 Rc8 15. Nc3 0-0 16. b3 Qa5 17. Bd3 b5 18. cxb5 Qb4 19. Be2 Nxe4 20. Bxg7 Kxg7 21. a3 Qc5 22. Nxe4 Qxc1 23. 0-0 Qxd1 24. Rxd1 Bxb3 25. Ra1 d5 0-1.

Cox — Norris (Larsen Opening)

1. b3 e5 2. Bb2 d6 3. g3 g6 4. Bg2 Bg7 5. e4 Nc6 6. Ne2 Nge7 7. d4 0-0 8. d5 Nb8 9. Nd2 Nd7 10. f4 f5 11. c4 Nf6 12. h3 fxe4 13. Nxe4 Nf5 14. Qd3 exf4 15. gxf4 Nxe4 16. Bxg7 Qh4 0-1.

FRANCE

Bourgoin — Jallie

This tournament ended in a triple tie among IM Gurevich (USA) IM Stoica (Rum) and IM Groszpeter (Hun) with 8.5/12 when the GM norm was 9.5! Here is an interesting game between GM Ciocaltea (Rum) and GM Rantanen (Fin)

Ciocaltea — Rantanen
(Ruy Lopez)

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 Nge7 5. c3 d6 6. d4 Bd7 7. Bb3 h6 8. h4 exd4 9. Nxd4 Ng6 10. h5 Nge5 11. f4 Ng4 12. Ne6 Bxe6 13. Bxe6 Nf6 14. Bf5 Ne7 15. Bg4 Nxg4 16. Qxg4 Ng8 17. Be3 Nf6 18. Qf3 Qd7 19. Nd2 0-0-0 20. Bd4 Re8 21. 0-0-0 Qe6 22. Bxf6 gxf6 23. a3 f5

24. exf5 Qxf5 25. Rhe1 Be7 26. Nc4 Bd8 27. g4 Qc5 28. Ne3 c6 29. Nf5 d5 30. b4 Qb6 31. Nd6 Kd7 32. Nxe8 Rxe8 33. Rxe8 Kxe8 34. Re1 Kd7 35. Qe3 Qb5 36. Qe8 Kc8 37. Qxf7 Qd3 38. Qf5 Qxf5 39. gxf5 Kd7 40. Kc2 Bc7 41. f6 1-0.

HONG KONG

National Championship

For the first time ever it was possible to rate the Hong Kong national championship.

The results: 1. Naresh Jhunjhunwala 8/10; 2. Schepel & Luk Luen Wah 6½; 4. Chen Yu Shuin, Kan Wai Shui & Lin 6 etc. 12 players.

SCOTLAND

The 89th (!) Scottish Championship was won by Roddy McKay with 5.5/7. This is his 5th victory. Runner-up was Douglas Bryson (5) and third equal were FM Motwani and Muir 4.5. The Scottish Women's Championship was jointly won by A. Condie and Milligan with 6/7.

Bryson — McNab (Pirc Defence)

1. e4 g6 2. d4 d6 3. Nc3 Bg7 4. f4 Nc6 5. Be3 Nf6 6. Nf3 0-0 7. Be2 e6 8. e5 Nd5 9. Nxd5 exd5 10. Qd2 Ne7 11. 0-0-0 b6 12. h3 c5 13. g4 cxd4 14. Nxd4 dxe5 15. fxe5 Bxe5 16. h4 Qd7 17. h5 Nc6 18. Bb5 Bb7 19. Nf3 Bf6 20. Bd4 Bxd4 21. Nxd4 Rac8 22. Qh6 a6 23. Bxc6 Bxc6 24. Nf5! gxf5 25. Qg5 Kh8 26. Qf6 1-0.

USA

New York

Results of the Continental Chess Association 5th Annual Summer International: 1. James Rizzitano 8/10 (IM Norm); 2. IM Gurevich 7.5; 3-5. IM Federowicz, IM de Firmian, Bass 7; 6-12. IM Ivanovic (Can), Litvinchuk (15 year-old), Shapiro, IM Murey (Israel), IM Kudrin, IM Rogers (Aus), FM Hertan 6.5 each..48 players.

Gurevich achieved his first GM norm. GMs Reshevsky, Lein and Mednis also competed.

Litvinchuk — Leverett

(Queens Gambit Accepted) D20

1. d4 d5 2. c4 dxc4 3. e3 e5 4. d5 Nf6 5. Bxc4 c6 6. dxc6 Qxd1 7. Kxd1 Nxc6 8. a3 Bd7 9. Nc3 Be7 10. Bd2 0-0 11. Nge2 Rac8 12. Ng3 Rfd8 13. Nce4 Nd4 14. Bxf7 Kxf7 15. exd4 exd4 16. Rc1 Bc6 17. f3 d3 18. Bc3 Nd5 19. Kd2 Nf4 20. Nf5 Bf8 21. Be5 Bxe4 22. fxe4 Ng6 23. Bxg7! Rxc1 24. Rxc1 Bxg7 25. Rc7 Kf6 26. Rxg7 Nf4 27. Rxh7 Nxg2 28. Rxb7 Ke5 29. Re7 Kf4 30. h4 Kf3 31. h5 1-0.

Ivanov — Zaltsman

1. Nf3 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. b3 b6 4. g3 Bb7 5. Bg2 Be7 6. 0-0 0-0 7. Bb2 d5 8. d4 Nbd7 9. Nc3 c5 10. cxd5 Nxd5 11. Nxd5 Bxd5 12. Qb1 Nf6 13. dxc5 bxc5 14. Rd1 Qc7 15. Ng5 g6 16. e4 Bc6 17. Qc2 Rad8 18. Bh3 Rxd1 19. Rxd1 Rd8 20. Re1 Qd7 21. Nf3 Bb5 22. Qc1 Qd3 23. Ne5 Qd2 24. Bf1 Bxf1 25. Nc6 Qxc1 26. Rxc1 Nxe4 27. Nxd8 Bb5 28. Nb7 Bc6 29. Na5 Bd5 30. h4 Nd2 31. Nc4 Nxc4 32. bxc4 Bc6 33. Rc3 Bd8 34. Ra3 Bb6 35. Be5 1-0.

YUGOSLAVIA

Bugoyno

An 8-board double round match between Yugoslavia and Switzerland (without Korchnoy) was won by Yugoslavia 10-6. Here is one of the 16 games.

Trepp (Swi) — Ivanovic (Yug) (Sicilian, Boleslavsky) B33

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 e5 6. Ndb5 d6 7. Bg5 a6 8. Na3 b5 9. Bxf6 gxf6 10. Nd5 f5 11. Bd3 Be6

12. Qh5 f4 13. 0-0 Bg7 14. Kh1 Ne7 15. c4 bxc4 16. Bxc4 Bxd5 17. Bxd5 Nxd5 18. exd5 0-0 19. Rac1 f5 20. Rc6 Rf6 21. Rfc1 Kh8 22. Nc4 Rh6 23. Qxf5 Rf6 24. Qh3 Rh6 25. Nxe5 Rxh3 26. Nf7 Kg8 27. Nxd8 Bxb2 28. Re1 Rd3 29. Re8 Kg7 30. h4 Ra7 31. Rxd6 Ba3 32. Ne6 Kf7 33. Rf8 Ke7 34. Rb8 Rb7 35. Ng7 Rxd5 36. Rfe8 Kf7 37. Rxd5 Kxg7 38. Ra5 Be7 39. Rxa6 Bxh4 40. Re2 Rb1 41. Kh2 Rf1 42. Rb2 1-0.

GAMES SECTION

Hopman — Van Tuyl
(Utrecht, 1982) E28
(NimzoIndian-Samisch Variation)

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. e3 b6 5. a3 Bxc3 6. bxc3 c5 7. Nf3 Bb7 8. Bd3 d6 9. Qc2 Nc6 10. e4 e5 11. d5 Na5 12. a4.

This was not necessary now. Better would have been to castle quickly and think of a king side attack with Bg5.

12. . .Qd7 13. h3

If 13. Bg5 Nh5.

Or if 13. 0-0 Nh5 or 13. . .Qg4

13. . .0-0 14. g4

14. Be3 followed by 15. 0-0 was better. The text ruins his own position.

14. . .Ba6 15. Qa2?

If 15. Qe2 Nb3 to be followed by 16. . .Nxc1 and 17. . .Qxa4 leaves white in rui s. Or if 15. Nd2, his black square bishop has no scope.

15. . .Nxd5! 16. exd5 e4! 17. Bxe4 Rae8 18. Nd2 f5 19. gxf5 Qxf5 20. f3 Nxc4! 21. 0-0

If 21. Nxc4? Qxf3 and black wins.

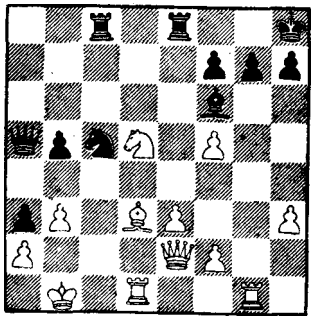
21. . .Qxh3 22. Rf2 Ne3 23. Bxh7

Whites pieces are in a mess. For example, if 23. Rh? Qg? 24. Kh1 Qe1 mates.

23. . .Qxh7 24. Rh2 Qg6 25. Kh1 Nd1! 0-1.

Hulak — Spassky
(1982 Toluca Interzonal)
D 11/6 Queen's Gambit D 36
(Notes by Ian Rogers
in Chess Canada Echecs)

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 d5 4. Bg5 Be7 5. cxd5 exd5 6. e3 0-0 7. Bd3 Nbd7 8. Qc2 Re8 9. Nge2 c6 10. h3 Nf8 11. 0-0-0. (Plans involving 0-0-0 and g4 in the QGD Exchange Variation are considered harmless if Black has not played . .h6. The game will make us take another look. **11. . .a5 12. Kb1 b5 13. g4 a4 14. Ng3 a3 15. b3 Qa5 16. Rhg1 Kh8 17. Nce2 Bd7 18. Nf5?!** (18. Bf5! gives White an edge.) **18. . .Bxf5 19. gxf5 Rac8 20. Nf4 N8d7 21. Qe2 c5! 22. dxc5 Nxc5 23. Bxf6 Bxf6 24. Nxd5**



24. . .Na4!! 25. Rc1 (If 25. bxa4 bxa4 26. Nxf6 Rb8 wins) **25. . .Nc3 26. Nxc3 Rxc3**

27. Rgd1 (or 27. Bxb5 Rb8 and 28...Qe5 wins) **27. Qb4! 28. Bc2 Rcxe3! 29. Qd2 Rc3 30. Re1 Rxe1 31. Qxe1 h6 32. Rd1 Kh7 33. Qe2 Rxh3 34. Qe1 Qc5! 35. Kc1.** Avoiding the threatened 35. ..Rh1! but allowing— **35. ..Rxb3! 36. axb3 a2 0-1.**

Kasparov — Murey
(Moscow Interzonal 1982)
(Queens Indian Defence)

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 b6 4. Nc3 Bb7 5. a3 d5 6. cxd5 Nxd5 (6. ..exd5 is also possible) **7. Qc2 c5 8. e4**

Larsen — Miles, Tilburg 1981 went: 8. Bg5 Be7 9. Bxe7 Qxe7 10. Nxd5 exd5 11. dxc5 bxc5 12. e3 0-0 13. Bd3 g6 14. 0-0 a5 15. Rfe1 Nd7 16. e4 d4 =

8. ..Nxc3 9. bxc3 Nc6 10. Bb2 Rc8 11. Rd1!

White does not mechanically move his Q away from the veiled attack along the c file but mounts pressure along the d file himself.

11. ..cxd4 12. cxd4 a6

(of course, if 12. ..Nxd4? 13. Qa4 wins the Knight. Now black threatens..Nb4)

13. Qd2!

Now white has got his Q away from the c file and threatens d4-d5 with great effect. Expansion leading to space advantage and a controlled massive attack have been the hallmark of Kasparov's style of play.

13. ..Na5 14. d5 exd5 15. exd5 Bd6?

This move offers a pawn. Psychologically it is bad because Kasparov loves such positions in which his pieces are active and combinations are around the corner. An Indian style player would mechanically choose 15. ..f6! and get away with it! **16. Bxg7 Qe7 17. Be2 Rg8 18. Qh6!** (White now threatens both 19. 0-0 and 19. Qxh7) **18. ..f5 19. Bf6 Qf8 20. Qxh7 Qf7 21. Qxf5 Rg6 22. Qe4 Kf8 23. Ng5! Rxg5 24. Bxg5 Re8 25. Bh6 Kg8 26. Qg4 1-0.**

Kasparov had taken 42 minutes for this game while Murey had taken 1 hour and 42 minutes.

Van der Wiel — G. Kasparov
(Interzonal Moscow 1982)

1. d4 Nf6 2. Bg5

Van der Wiel tries to take Kasparov out of his favourite Queen's Indian and Benoni Defences

2. ..Ne4 3. Bf4 ?!

More logical is 3. Bh4 as was played in Johnsen - Orseth, Norway 1981: 3. Bh4 c5 4. f3 g5 5. fxe4 gxh4 6. e3 Bh6 7. Kf2 Qb6 8. Nc3 Qxb2 9. Nd5 cxd4 10. Qxd4 Qxd4 11. exd4 Kd8 12. Nf3 e6 with a complicated position and equal chances.

3. ..c5 4. d5?

This is a strategic error. The knight at e5 should be challenged first: 4. f3 Nf6 5. d5 Qb6 6. Nc3! Qxb2 7. Bd2 Qb6 8. e4 d6 9. Rb1 Qd8 10. f4 =

4. ..Qb6! 5. Bc1

If 5. Qc1 e6 ∓.

Or if 5. b3?? Qf6 wins.

5. ..e6 6 f3! Qa5! 7. c3

Any other move loses the d pawn. Now, black can no longer support his d pawn with c4.

7. ..Nf6 8. e4 d6 9. Na3 exd5 10. exd5 Be7 11. Nc4 Qd8 12. Ne3 0-0 13. Ne2? Re8 14. g4

This is aimed at securing f5 for his knight, but it seriously weakens the King-side **14. ..Nfd7! 15. Ng3 Bg5 16. Kf2 Ne5 17. Bb5 Bd7 18. Bxd7 Nbxd7 19. Nef5 c4!!**

This seizes control of the d3 square and the a7-g1 diagonal.

Note that the d pawn is now indirectly protected.

20. Nh5? Nd3 21. Kg2 Bxc1 22. Rxc1 g6! 0-1

for if 23. Nh6 Kf8 24. Ng3 Qg5 and the knight on h6 is lost.

A. Beliavsky — M. Tal

(Moscow Interzonal, 1982)

(Caro Kann Defence)

1. e4 c6 2. c4 d5 3. exd5 cxd5 4. cxd5 Nf6 5. Nc3 Nxd5 6. Nf3 Nxc3?!

(Bronstein - Bagirov, Tallin 1981: 6. ..e6 7. d4 Bb4 8. Bd2 0-0 9. Bd3 Nf6 10. a3 Be7 11. Bg5 Bd7 12. Bc2 Bc6 13. 0-0 Nbd7=)

7. bxc3 g6 8. h4 h6

(White has a central pawn mass and black misses his f6 knight.)

9. d4 Bg7 10. Be2 Nc6 11. 0-0 0-0 12. Bf4 Bg4?!

A better plan was 12. ..Be6 for blocking the pawns through 13. ..Na5 and 14. ..Rc8

13. Rb1 Qd7 14. Qd2 Kh7 15. d5 Bxf3?!

After this the bishop pair becomes very powerful. But even after 15. ..Na5 16. c4! b6 17. c5! leads to whites clear advantage.

16. Bxf3 Ne5 17. Be2 Rfc8 18. h5! gxh5 19. c4! b6 If 19. Nxc4 20. Bxc4 Rxc4 21. Qd3 wins the c4 rook **20. Rb3 Ng6 21. Rh3! e5** This leads to opposite colour bishops with the important factor that whites bishop is very active.

22. dxe6 Qxe6 23. Bd3 Rd8 24. Rxh5 Qg4 25. Rd5! Rxd5 26. cxd5 f5 27. Be3 Rd8 28. Bc2! White prepares to push his d5 pawn through. **28. ..Be5 29. f3 Qc4** (If 29. ..Qh4 30. f4) **30. Bxf5 Rxd5 31. Qf2 Bd4?! 32. Be4 Bxe3 33. Qxe3 Rd7 34. Rc1! Qxa2?** (Tal does not want to be squeezed to death with 34. ..Qg8 35. Rc6 Rg7 36. g4)

35. Bxg6 Kxg6 36. Rc6 Kf7 37. Qf4 Ke8 38. Qe5 Kd8 39. Qh8 Ke7 40. Qf6 Ke8 41. Rc8 1-0.

From Politiken Cup, Denmark 82

From — Hvenekilde (French Defence by transposition) C13

1. d4 Nf6 2. Nc3 d5 3. Bg5 e6 4. e4 Be7 5. e5 Nfd7 6. h4 h5 7. Bxe7 Qxe7 8. Nb5 0-0 9. Nc7 Nc6 10. Nxa8 cxd4 11. Nc7 f6 12. Qd2 fxe5 13. Nb5 a6 14. Na3 Nf6 15. f3 e4 16. 0-0-0 b5 17. Nxb5 e3 18. Qe1 e5 19. Na3 Be6 20. Rd3 Nd7 21. Kb1 Nc5 22. Rb3 Nxb3 23. axb3 Nb4 24. Qd1 Qf6 25. Ne2 d3 26. cxd3 Nxd3 27. Rg1 Nf2 28. Qe1 d4 29. Ng3 Qg6 30. Ne4 Nxe4 31. fxe4 Qxe4 32. Ka2 d3 33. g3 e2 34. Bg2 Qd4 35. Nb1 Qa4 0-1

Hvenekilde — Hartung

(Old Indian Defence) A54

1. d4 Nf6 2. Nf3 d6 3. c4 Nbd7 4. Nc3 e5 5. g3 c6 6. Bg2 Be7 7. 0-0 0-0 8. Qc2 Re8 9. h3 Bf8 10. Be3 a6 11. Rac1 Nh5 12. Qd2 f5 13. c5 e4 14. Nh4 Ndf6 15. Nxf5 Bxf5 16. g4 Bxg4 17. hxg4 Nxg4 18. Nxe4 d5 19. Bg5 Be7 20. Bf3 dxe4 21. Bxe7 Qxe7 22. Bxg4 Qh4 23. Bxh5 Qxh5 24. Rc3 Re6 25. Qf4 Rh6 26. Kg2 Rf8 27. Qc7 Qh4 28. b4 e3 29. Rxe3 Rxf2 30. Rxf2 Qh1 31. Kg3 Qg1 32. Kf3 Rf6 33. Ke4 Qg6 34. Ke5 Qe8 0-1.

Campora—Morovic (Argentina82) (Sicilian Paulsen)

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 e6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Bd3 Nc6 6. Nxc6 bxc6 7. 0-0 d5 8. e5 Nd7 9. Bf4 Be7 10. Nd2 0-0 11. Re1 Nc5 12. Bxh7 Kxh7 13. Qh5 Kg8 14. Re3 f5 15. Rh3 Qe8 16. Qh7 Kf7 17. Rg3 Rg8 18. Bh6 Bf8 19. b4 Nb7 20. Nf3 Nd8 21. Nh4 Rb8 22. Ng6 Qd7 23. c3 Rb7 24. Bg5 a6 25. Nh4 Be7 26. Bh6 Qc7 1-0.

CHESS IS HELL!!

I looked across the little round table with its red towel-like covering. The smoke and smell of beer lay heavily in the room as if the customers had just left, but no, for this old man and I were among the first to enter. The big Indian across from me was as far removed from my expectations as my present surroundings were from my usual chess haunts. I'd heard that he was supposed to be a pretty good chess player and had come looking for him not knowing who I'd find but not expecting this! He sat slouched over in that half-drunken pose with a beer glass firmly grasped in one hand and a wooden box containing his chess set under his other arm. I thought he'd drop it but he never did. I didn't feel like wasting time in a place like this nor did I in asking him for a game to which he readily agreed to. I drew the black pieces and he another beer.

The place was starting to fill up but I wouldn't have noticed it if it had burned down once we started playing. He opened with 1. e4 and I with e5 2. d4?! Already I felt the win was mine as I recalled how Fisher had smiled when faced with the same move. I am no Fisher, true, but I am a master which the old man didn't know! 2. ..ed Simple and correct, I knew I would later write in my annotations! 3. Nf3 Good grief, he probably doesn't know the line is queen takes pawn. Ignorance is bliss! 3. ..Be7 4. Bc4 Nf6 Haste, haste, I thought in a moment of panic. Then remembering who I was concluded I could play him and win no matter what. 5. e5! Ng4 6. Qd4 d6 7. e6! Be6. Obviously I had to give up the piece or go down in an all to hurried fashion for my liking 8. Be6 Nf6 9. Bb3 Nc6 10. Ba4 0-0 11. Bc6 bc 12. Nc3 d5 13. Bg5 Re8 14. 0-0-0 Ne4 15. Be7 Qe7 16. Rhe1. Aha! A mistake. He should have exchanged being a piece up. 16. ..f5 17. h4 Qd7 18. Ne5 Qe6 19. f4 Re7 20. g4 A Free pawn! I'll take it. 20...fg 21. Ne4 de 22. Re4 Rae8 23. Rde1 g3 24. Kb1 Qd5 25. Qc3. Quite often when you confront these lesser players they will avoid the exchange to the point of cowardice! 25. ..g2 26. Rd4 Qb5 27. a4! Qf1 28. Ka2!!! g1(Q) The old man I was sure had had one too many beers for I had now one too many queens! 29. Qb3 Kf8 30. Nd7 Rd7 31. Re8 Ke8 32. Qg8 Ke7 33. Re4 Kd6 34. Qf8 Kd5 35. Qf5.

My king was made of lead I was sure and I could not bring myself to tip it over even though it was mate next move. The existence of my surroundings burst in on me filling my ears with the sounds of clinking glasses, loud voices and the crack of pool balls in a game. I could see my friends faces if they ever found out and hear their laughter at the news of my defeat to this, tis!

There was only one way to regain face and that was to win the next ten, at least! I set up the pieces again without asking if he wished to play and he let me, not saying a word. "Would you like another beer?" I asked, "or perhaps something stronger? Whisky may be?"

Mike Bateman in Canada's Northern Sentinel Press,

After reading this, Chess is Fun! — Editor

TOURNAMENT CALENDAR

Compiled from various sources. Confirmed dates are in **bold print.** If you are organising a tournament it would help to have its dates advertised here free of cost. The alphabets after each event are the codes for the organisation to which enquires should be made. The addresses related to the codes are given at the end.

Jan 27-31 Jan	Open Tournament, Tirupati	TI
Feb xx-xx Feb	All India Open for Blind, Ahmedabad	BL
Feb 20- 7 Mar	Remfry Rating, Delhi	DL
Mar 5-15 Mar	Asian Cities Team Ch. Hong Kong	AI
Mar 20-6 Apl	Friends Club's All India Open, Delhi	DL
Apl 22-25 Apl	Under- 13 Open, Sangli	NV
Apl 26-30 Apl	Under-16 Open, Sangli	NV
May 1- 8 May	Ladies, Open, Sangli	NV
May 13-20 May	Under-19, Open, Sangli	NV
May 22- 1 Jun	S. K. Vaidya Open, Sangli	NV
Oct 9-21 Oct	Natl. Sub-Junior, Goa	GO
Oct xx-xx Nov	Asian Team Ch. Delhi	DL
Nov 18-26 Nov	Dr Hari Singh Gaur Memorial, Sagar	DR
Dec 25- 2 Jan	Sri Mappillai Vinayagar Open Madurai	MA

1984

Jan 9-21 Jan	National Junior, Goa	GO

AI All India Chess Federation C/o YMCA, Narayanguda, Hyderabad 500 029.

BL Kanti J Gandhi, Secretary Prassanjiv, 20 Navroop Colony, Shantinagar, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad 380 013.

DL Delhi Chess Association, 3721 Barna St., Mahavirswamy Chowk, (Bara Tooti) S. B., Delhi 110 006.

DR Prahlad Srivastav, Teacher, 104 Near Shanichari Bangal School, Sagar M. P.

GO All Goa, Daman & Diu State Chess Assn., C/o Janata Vachanalaya, Vasco-da-Gama, Goa 403 802.

MA Sri Mappillai Vinayagar, 163 Netaji Road, Madurai-625001.

NV N. V Padsalgikar, Padsalgikarwada, Peth Bhag, Sangli 416 416.

TI C. K. R. Srinivasan, 488 Irla Nagar, Tirupati 7.